

North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XXVIII., No. 760. SHANGHAI, JANUARY 3, 1882.

PRICE, Tls. 12 ½ AN.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. CARL KREBS, in our Firm, ceased on the 31st December, 1880.

Mr. CARL JANTZEN and Mr. ST. C. MICHAELSEN are authorized to sign our Firm from to-day.

MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, } 1st Jan., 1882. 10ja 1
Shanghai, }

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself at this port as Merchant and Commission Agent under the style or firm of BANDINEL & Co.

J. J. FREDK. BANDINEL.
10ja 15 Newchwang, 1st Dec., 1881.

NOTICE.

FROM this date, Mr. FREDERIC HENRY BALFOUR will assume the Editorship of the *North-China Daily News* and *North-China Herald* Newspapers, and will, until further notice, sign all receipts and Office Accounts, in the name of PICKWOOD & Co.

Mr. ASTLE GREATHEAD is appointed General Manager of the *North-China Herald* Office, and all business communications should from this date be addressed to him.

JANET PICKWOOD.
n tf Shanghai, 1st September, 1881.

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CLARKE'S WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

Trade Mark,—"Blood Mixture."
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures old Sores.

Cures Ulcerated Sores on the neck.

Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.

Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scurvy Sores.

Cures Cancerous Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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Sold in Bottles BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

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Agents for Shanghai—J. LLEWELLYN & Co.

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PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
PARIS: 8, RUE VIVIERNE, 8, PARIS.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST CURED GRIMAULT & CO'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

We invite all who are ailing from DISEASES OF THE CHEST to resort to Grimault & Co.'s SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME as the ONLY ONE YIELDING UNFAILING RESULTS in the treatment of PHTHISIS, PULMONALIS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS and various kinds of COUGHS. GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF Hypo-phosphite of Lime is of a ROSE COLOUR, is delivered in FLAT OVAL BOTTLES and NEVER in QUADRANGULAR BOTTLES. Call expressly for said bottles, bearing the SIGNATURE, GRIMAULT & Co.

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TONIC, RECONSTITUENT and DIGESTIVE, of prime order, particularly suitable to FEEBLE SUBJECTS, CONVALESCENTS, OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in them the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION OF THE BONES. Well adapted to LADIES and to WET NURSES.

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Grimault & Co.'s Indian Cigarettes.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, and INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

SICK HEADACHE! NEURALGIA! GRIMAULT & CO'S GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the MOST VIOLENT SICK HEADACHE. It is the most valuable remedy against DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the Stomach or Bowels.

5my-82 16

6th May, 1881.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC contains an unvarying amount of quinine and iron. It possesses all the powers of these valuable tonics in banishing diseases and symptoms traceable to weakness, a low state of the nervous system, enfeebled condition of the body, and derangement of the general health.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections, and in wasting diseases, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly

invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN.—Prepared only by J. PEPPER, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, head-ache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin. Large bottles, 1s. 6d.—Lockyer's is equal to the most expensive hair restorer.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

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Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world.

Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

24mr-S3 56

25th March, 1880.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

A DVICE to Invalids.—If you wish to obtain quick, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of **CHLORODYNE**, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

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CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhoea, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

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CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Syntes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880. To J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the wide-spread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhoea and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhoea, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Syntes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of **CHLORODYNE**; that the story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, has been sworn to.—See *Times*, July 13, 1884.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Caution.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON. 7my-82 12 November 8th, 1881.

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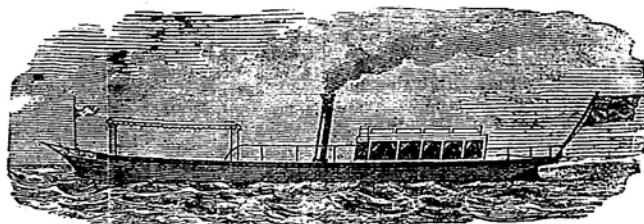
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12th August, 1881.



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Screw Steamers with Speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.
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USED IN THE ROYAL NURSERIES **FOR INFANTS.**
THE ONLY FOOD SPECIALLY **FOR INFANTS**
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And of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.
21fe-82 5 (1) alt. 22nd Feb., 1881.

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Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original **WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE** is genuine.

Ask for **LEA and PERRINS' Sauce**, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

21fe-82 6 22nd Feb., 1881.



North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XXVIII., No. 760.

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 3, 1882.

PRICE, Tls. 12 7 AN.

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Latest Mail dates in England, from China.
 Hongkong,..... Oct. 6
 Shanghai,..... Sept. 30

The publication of the North-China Herald and Supreme Court & Consular Gazette commenced at 4 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, JAN. 3, 1882.

AN occasional Correspondent in Tientsin during the past summer sent to us two or three notes on the change that, it is expected, will be made in the

transit route of the Russian overland tea trade. The communications seemed to be interesting to our readers, and, as we have been asked to give further information, we will now state the results of our enquiries.

The markets of Moscow and Nijni-Novgorod are partly supplied with China teas by direct shipments from Hankow or Foochow to Odessa in the Black Sea, and Liban or Baltic-port in the Baltic; but, notwithstanding the considerable economy of direct shipment, much Congou tea, especially of the finer and rare kinds, still goes to the Moscow and Nijni by way of the Mongolia Desert to Kiachta; from Kiachta and across the Urals to Kazan, from which place carriage to its ultimate destination can be made by railway in the winter season, or by steamers on the Kama-Volga in the summer. The overland-borne teas, known as Karavansky-tehai, are supposed to escape the effects of heat, fermentation, and carbonization, from which teas carried by steamers too often suffer. At any rates the teas brought to Russia overland obtain a much higher price than the sea-borne teas, which last are known by the generic name of Cantonsky-tehai. The markets of Siberia, of Russian Manchuria, and of most of the Khanates of Central Asia, however, draw their whole supplies from Kiachta or Irkutsk, and as the Shenshi trade, which even fifteen years ago followed in great part the line of the Han and ensuing route unto Maimaich'eng, is now virtually extinct, the Kiachta and Irkutsk depots draw their yearly stores of the Brick and Congou teas produced in the Min-ché and Liang-hu provinces for the most part by way of Tientsin and Kalghan, although occasional cargoes have been sent to both Vladivostock and Nicolaievsk. The two ports last named have the Amur navigation open to them within 150 to 180 miles, according to season, of Lake Baikal. The overland trade is entirely in the hands of the Russian merchants, of whom there are many in Tientsin, Hankow and Foochow. The Russian firms in China enjoy an excellent reputation, and possess abundant wealth and spirit of enterprise. Both at Foochow and Hankow, and on a smaller scale at Kiukiang also, Congou teas are carefully sorted, mixed, and then packed in accordance with the requirements of the Russians in Europe, and the Iranian, Turanian and Mongolian peoples of the vast space that stretches

from the Pamir to the Pacific ocean. The trade is very large, and the competitors in it are many. New forms of industry have arisen in consequence, of great value to the Chinese tea growers, whose refuse of leaf, stalks, siftings, dust, etc., etc., are now bought up in the tea districts of Fohkien, Hunan and Hupeh at high prices, sent to Hankow or Foochow, cleansed, resorted, and made by steam machinery into Brick teas of various qualities; some cheap and coarse, and some with strength and goodness of flavour rivaling the best Congous sent for the London market. With the exception of the small quantities for particular districts easily reached by the Amur, the teas of Foochow and the Yangtze valley make their first journey to Tientsin, where re-shipment is made in cargo boats to Tung-ohou. At Tung-ohou camel-trains are chartered by the agents of the Russian merchants, and the long and toilsome journey to Kalghan, and from thence across the wide waste to Kiachta, is made on the backs of the patient and enduring 'ships of the desert.' A large proportion of the overland teas go from Kiachta to their market, but much of the trade is directed from Irkutsk. The importance of the business will be seen on reference to the official figures we give below, showing the numbers of packages, weights, and generic descriptions of the two classes of tea received in Kiachta during three years:—

1878.	Baskets.	Russian pounds.
Black and Green Tea.....	89,312	.. 9,101,280 lbs.
Brick Tea.....	139,960	.. 19,422,840 "
Total.....	229,272	.. 28,531,120 lbs.

1879.	Baskets.	Russian pounds.
Black and Green Tea.....	144,281	.. 14,219,532 lbs.
Brick Tea.....	191,483	.. 29,385,914 "
Total.....	335,764	.. 43,605,446 lbs.

1880.	Baskets.	Russian pounds.
Black and Green Tea.....	24,898	.. 9,408,600 lbs.
Brick Tea.....	140,428	.. 19,398,687 "
Total.....	235,326	.. 28,807,287 lbs.

The weights are in Russian pounds: 40 Russian pounds = 36 lbs. English avoirdupois. The average value, in Tientsin, of the Black and Green tea may be fairly stated as 16 taels per picul, and Brick tea, common and good, may be taken as having an average value of 7½ taels per picul. The ordinary contract charge for carriage from Tientsin to Kiachta is 5½ taels per picul.

The overland transit trade will be diverted from Tientsin before long. The Russian traders have reason for dissatisfaction with the exactions, thievery, delays, uncertainty, and in short, general misconduct of the Chinese and Mongolian carrier-guilds, and, in consequence, would gladly adopt any new route that promised fewer annoyances and delays, greater security, and lower charges. But other and stronger reasons than these are now working to bring about a change of route. The chief motive is the eager desire of the Imperial Russian Government to people Russian Manchuria, the valley of Amur, and the Pacific shores of Eastern Siberia with colonists, so that the resources of those vast and, in some respects, incomparable territories may be developed and turned to national benefit. For attaining this end every available means will be used, and in the tea-carrying trade there is one that can serve. If the tea-carrying trade of the overland route could be taken from China and bestowed upon Siberian carriers, the revenues received from freightage would provide for many industries. The steamers on the Amur and its tributaries would derive much profit; some thousands of workmen and peasants would gain wages as porters, etc., or as coal-miners, or as wood-cutters for steamer fuel; an influx of shipwrights, engineers, and craftsmen would be encouraged, and the establishment of building yards, workshops, and co-ordinated industrial enterprises would quickly follow.

Now a first step will be made in March or April 1882. The Russian Government is about to send to Siberia and Russian Manchuria several thousands of families selected from the hardy and vigorous people of White Russia, who now struggle for a bare living on the stony and infertile grounds, and marshy regions that lie between Onega and Ladoga and the White Sea. The men belong to a fine and sturdy race, and if settled in the rich and fruitful countries of Eastern Siberia will soon after found thriving communities, so that the steady development of the limitless and wondrous resources of the immense and varied belt that stretches from the Urals on the West to the Pacific shores and remote Kamschaka on the East, will follow. The Russian Government, after many hesitations, is now disposed to adopt a liberal policy towards immigrants, whether Russian subjects or foreigners, so that there are good grounds for expecting that ere long Siberia and Russian Manchuria may attract immigrants from Europe, and even adventurous spirits from the United States. The climate of Asiatic Russia can be borne, as it is not more rigorous than that of much of Canada; and the beauty of the Siberian summer, the purity of the climate, and the richness of the crops raised in the glorious months between March and November, more than compensate for the long, severe, and ice-

bound frigid season. Yet for men the winter of Asian-Russian has its own pleasures and privileges. Game, both furred and feathered, is super-abundant, and when a sportsman is tired of hunting deer, or of shooting tree birds, or of tracking for peltries, the more exciting pastimes of chasing wolves or spearing bears await him. In fact all man's hunting instincts can be satiated; snipe can be slaughtered by thousands, while of monstrous tigers of abnormal ferocity there is no lack. There is room and verge enough for all classes of emigrants. The forests contain magnificent trees, for whose woods a ready market could be found in China whenever the supply could be provided systematically and vessels furnished to take the seasoned cargoes from the Amur or Pacific Asian coast to the Chinese ports. Cattle might be fed upon a thousand hills, but before great herds could be bred for meat, tallow, and hides, it would be well extirpate the surplus *ferax*. Corn of the finest quality, equal to that of the Volga valley, grows in the fertile countries—once tropical—watered by the Lena, Obi, Yennesei, and the clear streams from the Altai range. For instance, at one remote Russia settlement on the Obi, a brig belonging to the well known Mr. Sibirakow, in a few days was loaded with a full cargo of wheat whose prime cost was less than one shilling per bushel. Then there is the produce of the gold-mines and auriferous river-beds. It is not possible to state with accuracy what the yearly yield is, as much of the precious metal is smuggled into China, the Khanates, and across the Urals; but there is reason to believe that the average yearly product exceeds five millions of pounds sterling, and may well be six millions. As for the mines of copper, tin, iron, silver, lead, gem-stones, etc., etc., they remain practically untouched, yet it is known that Siberia is the richest mineral country of the world.

The explorations of Professor Nordenskjöld have excited much attention in Russia, though they do but confirm what has been known since the Cossack Pojarkof visited the regions of the Amur and Saugari in the years between 1643 and 1647, and made his glowing reports thereon. The long neglected territories of Western and Eastern Siberia and Manchuria are now regarded by the Russian government as the best potential means for increasing the resources and power of the Empire in Europe, and for giving to Russia the paramount dominion over the countries whose shores are watered by the Western Pacific Ocean and the China Sea. At present the population of Asian Russian is so sparse, that the possession of the line of the Pacific, extending from Behring's Strait to the north eastern bounds of Corea, entails a heavy charge on the overburdened finances of the Russian Empire; but when the exodus of the Taranchis is

made from Ili to the Amur valley, and the twenty thousand families from White Russia are supplemented by immigrant Mongolians, Manchus, Chinese, and even English, American, and German settlers, the growing Empire of Russia in Asia will begin to assume proportions of something like magnificence.

Summary of News.

SINCE the date of our last issue the community has been principally engaged in the usual round of festivities incidental to Christmas and the New Year.

The French mail of 13th November arrived on the 29th December, 1881, by the M. M. Co.'s steamer *Oxus*.

The English mail of 18th November arrived on the 30th December, 1881, by the P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Venetia*.

A mail leaves to-morrow for Europe, by the P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Peshawar*.

Señor E. Rodriguez, Minister for Spain, and the Secretaries of Embassy, left on 28th ult., per French mail, for Singapore.

The Imperial Chinese Telegraph lines between Shanghai and Tientsin were opened to the public on 28th ult. The scale of charges is as follows:—Shanghai to Souchow, 15 cents per word; to Chinkiang, 16c.; to Tsingkiang-pu, 17c.; to Chining, 18c.; to Linching, 19c.; to Tientsin, 20c.; and to Taku, 21c.

At the Supreme Court yesterday morning the Assistant Judge briefly announced that the new Order in Council would come into operation from that date.

A rumour has reached us that the Naval Yard has actually been sold; but we have been unable to verify it, and simply mention it for what it may be worth.

The account of Guiteau's trial which appears elsewhere is summarised from our files of American papers to hand by the last mail.

We hear that the libel on Mr. Mackintosh, particulars of which will be found elsewhere, has been tried, and the defendant, Mr. W. B. Chalmers, fined £100 and costs.

The result of votes for Chief and District-Engineers, on the 29th ult., was as follows:—O. J. Ashley, Chief-Engineer; D. Glass, First District-Engineer, Hongkew; B. A. Clarke, Second District-Engineer, English Settlement; E. Portier, Third District-Engineer, French Settlement.

The usual watch-night service was held at Trinity Cathedral on Saturday, commencing at 11.15 p.m. It consisted of the Litany, a short lesson, and a hymn; after which an address was delivered by the Rev. J. C. Hoare of Ningpo, that terminated at five minutes to twelve exactly. The congregation then knelt in silent prayer, until the loud striking of the church bell outside, twelve times repeated, broke upon the stillness and announced the arrival of the New Year. All rose at the signal and joined in the singing of a joyous hymn; after which a celebration of the Eucharist brought a most interesting and impressive service to a close. The Rev. W. L. Groves, officiated as organist

on the occasion. The service at Union Chapel was conducted by the Rev. William Muirhead. The Baptist congregation also held a meeting in the premises of the Inland Mission.

The first of the meetings of what is now recognized as the Week of Prayer, was held last evening at Union Chapel, the special subject being Praise and Thanksgiving. The Rev. Dr. Lambuth presided; the Revs. William Muirhead, Fitch, and Farnham offered prayer, and the address, a short but very earnest one, was given by Bishop Bowman. We have only space to give one fact he mentioned as specially worthy of notice. According to statistics he had carefully taken from the hundred and seventy-five foreign Missionaries he had met and conversed with during his three months visit to the East it appears that the number of members connected with the various Native churches has very nearly doubled since the Missionary Conference was held here in 1877. Bishop Bowman expressed surprise mixed with great thankfulness and pleasure at seeing such a large attendance of persons taking part in the meeting, and he regarded it as clear proof that religious life amongst the foreign community of Shanghai was making progress, as he believed most undoubtedly was the case throughout the world.

A meeting of the Royal Sussex, Northern, and Tuscan Lodges was held on Wednesday evening at the Masonic Hall, under the presidency of R. W. D. G. M. Cornelius Thorne and his officers, for the installation of Worshipful Masters for the ensuing year. W. Bro. E. P. Lalaca was installed as W. M. of the Royal Sussex Lodge, and his office bearers were selected as follows:—

W. Bro. H. Evans I.P.M.
W. Bro. A. Johnsford S.W. & Treas.
Bro. J. Howell J.W.
" P. C. Mody.....Secretary.
" J. Delestre.....S.D.
" J. W. Ord J.D.
" F. Budge.....Organist.
" Wm. W. Newton.....Steward.
" W. H. Campbell.....
" A. Barnes I.G.
" Thos. Hore Tyler.

W. Bro. R. D. Starkey was installed as W. M. of the Northern Lodge, and the following officers were appointed:—

C. J. Holliday S.W.
J. Findlay J. W.
J. M. Cory Treasurer.
G. R. Wingrove.....Secretary.
F. Grobrien S.D.
" J.D.
A. A. Krauss I.G.

W. Bro. C. H. King was installed as W. M. of the Tuscan Lodge, with office-bearers as under:—

John Morris S.W.
Jno. A. Sullivan J.W.
F. T. Rae Treasurer.
O. Middleton Secretary.
C. A. Schultz S.D.
J. Baird J.D.
S. Moutrie I.G.

About seventy-six brethren were present on the occasion, over sixty of whom, at the conclusion of labour, retired to refreshment, when a very excellent dinner was served in the adjoining banquet-hall under the presidency of W. Bro. Starkey. The usual loyal and Masonic healths were drunk, and convivialties were kept up until an advanced hour. We append a list of the toasts to which we have been favoured:—

- Proposed by
- 1.—The Queen and the Craft. W. Bro. Starkey.
 - 2.—The Grand Master of English Freemasonry H. R. E., Prince of Wales W. Bro. Lalaca.
 - 3.—The Pro. Grand Master, Rt. Hon. Earl of Carnarvon ... }
The Deputy Grand Master Rt. Hon. Earl of Jathorn } W. Bro. King.
The Present and Past-officers of the Grand Lodge of England
 - 4.—The Grand Lodges of our Sister Constitutions }
The Three Globes of Berlin..... } W. Bro. Starkey.
The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts..... }
The Grand Lodge of Scotland..... }
 - 5.—The D. G. M. and D. G. Officers of the D. G. Lodge of Northern China..... W. Bro. Bishop.
 - 6.—The Masters of the Royal Sussex, Northern and Tuscan Lodges.. D. G. M.
 - 7.—The Visitors, including members of the Lodge Germania, }
Autient Landmark and Cosmopolitan Lodge } W. Bro. King.
 - 8.—The Officers of the three Lodges..
 - 9.—Our recently initiated brethren
 - 10.—The Ladies W. Bro. King.
 - 11.—The Tyler's Toast

The members of the "Juvenile Temple" connected with the "Star of Hope" Lodge No. 1, I.O.G.T., had their annual tea-meeting and entertainment on Tuesday afternoon at the Temperance Hall. The parents of the children and a number of their youthful friends were present. About fifty children assembled at the Hall soon after two o'clock, and spent about an hour in games of various kinds which seemed to be as thoroughly enjoyed as heartily entered into. The Rev. Dr. Farnham D.D., R.W.G.T. for China, then gave a short address to the children, complimenting them on the manner in which they performed the duties of the Temple, a recent meeting of which he had lately attended. Addressing the older persons present, he referred to the advantage to the children of the exercises of the Temple, and the importance of having the principles taught by it inculcated on the minds of the young, inviting all to use their efforts to promote the success and well-being of so laudable an institution. Several recitations and pieces of vocal and instrumental music were then given in a very creditable manner, and the youngest member of the Temple distinguished herself by the delivery of a pretty recitation in a style that left no room for unfavourable comparison with the efforts of any of her companions.

The performance of *Rigoletto* on Monday evening introduced to us Signora Pinelli, who, we conclude, is the *prima donna assoluta* of the company. Signora Pinelli has a pleasing and flexible soprano, and was very successful in some of the florid passages with which the opera abounds. Signori Ciocci and Vanzetti confirmed the highly favourable opinions that had been formed of them on the occasion of their first appearance. There is no doubt that the voices of both these gentlemen are of a very fine order, and the *primo tenore* reaps great advantages from a handsome presence and excellent taste in dress. The *Rigoletto* of Signor Ciocci was praiseworthy from both a histrionic and a musical point of view, and the same may be said for the Duca of Signor Vanzetti. The well-known quartette was splendidly given, and honoured with an enthusiastic encore, well

deserved by all the singers. We must, however, enter a protest against the prolonged and quite unnecessary waits between the acts. There was much improvement in the prompting-arrangements; but the orchestra still seems to drown the voices of the singers. It is difficult to say where the fault lies, but complaints were made from different parts of the house, both upstairs and downstairs, of a want of distinctness in the concerted parts.

The performance of *Donizetti's Favorita* on Thursday evening at the Lyceum Theatre, may be chronicled as, upon the whole, a very successful one. The part of Leonora was well and cleverly sung by Signora Siliini, whose voice was heard to great advantage in the music allotted to her. Her execution was decidedly above the average, and frequent rounds of applause testified the very high appreciation of the audience. We are glad to say a good word, too, for Signor Corti, whose impersonation of the Superior of the Convent was entertaining in the extreme; while Signori Ciocci and Vanzetti have already established themselves too thoroughly in public estimation to need special praise from us. They were both in excellent voice, and sang admirably. We must not forget Signora Drosilla, who filled the small but important part of Inez to great satisfaction. The piano, as usual, was a great deal too loud. In other respects, however, the instrumental portion of the music was very satisfactory and the audience appeared well pleased with the entertainment.

There is one feature of our Christmas festivities this year which perhaps is not so desirable as many others. We refer to the unusual number of raffles and lotteries that are being held and openly advertised. This, in a settlement where gambling is supposed to be illegal, is, to say the least of it, somewhat strange. It is noteworthy that not a single lottery has been announced to take place upon the French Concession. The French Consul took vigorous measures to put down the practice last year, and no revival of it, we believe, has been attempted since. Perhaps it would be well if our own authorities were equally strict.

A very curious and interesting discovery has, we hear, been made by some Chinese workmen at the northern end of the Kiangse Road near the Soochow Creek, in the shape of an ancient coffin. The Chinese say that it is 500 years old, which would make the occupant a subject of the Ming dynasty—having lived, probably, under the Emperor Hung Wu or Chien Wen. In either hand of the corpse is a piece of silver, the date of which goes back 800 years, and this would bring it to the latter part of the Sung dynasty. The coffin was placed in a strongly-built grave, arched over with brickwork, and bears indications of wealth and position on the part of the deceased. It is said that it was discovered about three feet below the surface of the street. This shows at any rate how rapidly the land has heightened, the presumption of course being that the grave was originally above-ground; while it is a fairly conclusive proof that, five hundred years ago, at any rate, the Soochow Creek did not extend so far south of its present bed as some archaeologists have maintained.

The last number of the *Wan Kuoh Kung Pao* contains two essays on moral subjects by Chinese writers, the 9th chapter of Daniel Quorm translated by Rev. T. Richard, the 3rd chapter of an Introduction to Zoology by Rev. Dr. Williamson of Chefoo, and an interesting article upon the Nose by J. Pudgeonrsy, M.P. We are not informed what constituency Mr. Pudgeonrsy represents in Parliament. Possibly the Naze.

Seeing that the Shanghai Tramways appear to make no progress, and that, from all we hear, the objections of the Chinese authorities remain so strong that there is scarcely any likelihood of their withdrawing their opposition to the construction of the lines on earth, why should not the enterprising promoters try an Overhead Railway? Chinese coolies and the other classes who crowd our streets are eminently terrestrial bodies, and an elevated tramway would not interfere with their pursuits or recreation. It would be as safe as a tramway on the earth; the overhead railways in New York having been as free from accidents as the "underground" in London. It would in one sense elevate the Chinese, and that all right minded foreigners desire to assist in. Perhaps it might not pay its shareholders, but it would certainly be as much a sign and incentive to progress in Western ways as a tramway. The elevated railways in New York are said by the American newspapers to have excited the admiring envy of English travellers who visited the States in such crowds last autumn, and have been so successful that they are likely to be introduced into England before long, the Mersey Dock Board having resolved to promote a bill next Session for powers to construct and work one along the docks at an estimated cost of £600,000. One advantage of such a line here would be that it could be constructed without the shareholders having to pay heavily for that on which it ran, as few even of the wildest speculators would dream of buying up the circumambient air by the now.

We learn from the *Amoy Gazette* that the Great Northern Telegraph Company's steamer *Store Nordiske* returned to Amoy on the night of the 26th ult. after repairing the Hongkong cable and shortly afterwards proceeded again to complete the repairs of the Shanghai cable. The delay in re-establishing telegraphic communication has been caused by rough weather.

As will be seen elsewhere, the Detached Squadron arrived in Hongkong on 21st ult., and during the forenoon of that day the Princes were engaged with a midshipman's examination on board ship. But at two o'clock they landed, after which they went to the cricket ground, strolled through the city and had their photographs taken at Baron Stillfried's studio, and after a further stroll along the whole length of the Queen's Road and back by the Praya, they returned to the *Bacchante*. They were unrecognized, and thus were able to see the City pleasantly. On the following day they appear to have remained on board. A large ball was given in the evening at Government House, which they did not attend, nor do they seem to have witnessed the illumination by a few European and most

of the Chinese inhabitants. A list of the company invited to the ball is given in the *Daily Press* and comprises nearly ninety Chinese officers and gentlemen, but no Chinese ladies. The evening being scarcely favourable, the illuminations, processions, etc., seem to have been only moderately successful. The Chinese combined their celebration of the beginning of the winter solstice with their welcome to the Princes, and on the following evening the illuminations etc., were repeated. The paragraph which we have extracted from the *Daily Press* reads like an official and apologetic explanation of the absence of the Princes from so many entertainments which had been got up in their honour, and the *Mail* in commenting on it says, "there is a general indisposition to believe that the examinations had not so very much to do with the matter." This we think is probable, especially when we remember that Prince George, at all events, went in for his examination before leaving these waters. The *Mail* tries goodnaturedly to minimise the disappointment which the Hongkong ladies must have felt when the Princes did not appear at one of the balls, by talking of it as a mere private party given by the wife of the leading partner in a mercantile house, which is very likely a true description of the affair, though no one would have challenged its right to be called a ball had Royalty attended and danced at it. The universal illumination of Hongkong was to take place on Christmas Eve. There is a feeling of dissatisfaction concealed, but apparent in the Hongkong newspapers, which we dare say will go off in mutual recrimination by and by; and it might not be a bad move for them, in their own interests, if they suggested to the Colonial Office the appointment of a certain Naval Officer as successor to Sir John Hennessy and heir to the animosity which they so constantly display to the Governor.

The *Hongkong Telegraph* gives us several interesting and surprising scraps of information about the *China Mail*. It assures us that that journal is deplorably ignorant; that its writers are blind and infatuated; that its policy is one of sanctimonious cant, time-serving humbug, and unscrupulous misrepresentations; that its editor is a scurrilous perverter of truth; and that the paper itself is a "gutter" publication. We can only say that if the *China Mail* really answers to this description, the editor of the *Hongkong Telegraph* pays it the highest compliment in his power—the compliment of imitation. The *Telegraph* further declines to acknowledge the claim of the *China Mail* to a place among respectable journals, and goes on to say that it "cannot descend to the gutter and apply opprobrious epithets" to somebody whom it calls "a miserable disgrace to an honourable profession." That it cannot descend very much lower than all this we most certainly believe. It is to be hoped the *China Mail* is not absolutely inconsolable under the repudiation of its chaste and gentlemanly critic.

The Police Court in Hongkong has been occupied with the investigation of a case in which six boatmen, who were arrested some time since, are charged with piracy.

They were captured on board a junk, from which the number had been erased, and were originally charged with being dangerous rogues and vagabonds. A large quantity of property was found in their possession, much of which has since been claimed by members of the crews of four other junks, and the investigations of the police have led them to believe that the junk, on board of which the men were apprehended, was one that they had piratically captured, and the crew of which they had murdered. If this should be proved, the *Daily Press* says the case is a more atrocious one than has been brought to the notice of the Police for a long time past. A widow identified two of the prisoners as members of a crew of six men who stopped her passenger-boat on the 28th ult. under pretence of examining it, and who took away a great variety of extremely miscellaneous articles. On a second charge a cattle dealer said he was returning home in a junk when a boat came suddenly alongside from which five men with swords in their hands came on board, searched him and his junk, and took \$25, and apparently all other portable property, not to mention the anchor. He was however unable to identify any of the prisoners because he has only one eye, which is not good, and it was dark. But he identified some of the stolen property found in the possession of the men. A third case was of a somewhat similar character; no identification of the thieves was made, as the piracy was again committed in the dark. The skipper of the plundered junk said he was unable to offer resistance as there were ten pirates and the hatches of the forehold were battened down, so that his crew could not help him. In the fourth case a stone junk, so the *Press* describes it, was boarded while at anchor, and the skipper gave evidence that four men robbed him, his wife, and family of \$36, old and new clothing, quilts, pans, etc., a portion of which he identified, and also two of the prisoners. The first prisoner put several pertinent questions, as the magistrate called them, to the stone-junk skipper, asking him, for instance, why he called an umbrella an article of clothing, and insisting on their questions being put in their own words. All the cases were remanded for a week.

We notice in the *Academy* that Mr. James Cameron and Mr. T. W. Higott, of the China Inland Mission, have lately been travelling in the north of the Chinese province of Shensi, and have visited most of the cities of any importance. They report that the sand from the desert is seriously encroaching on the country, and has already half buried several cities. The high walls which have hitherto kept it out of Yulin will not much longer be of any avail, as the sand is already heaped almost up to the top.

The *Saigon Era Nouvelle* some time ago published an account of the typhoon which visited the coast of Tonquin on the 5th October. The loss of life and damage to property on the coast was terrible; but the missionaries in Western Tonquin report even greater disasters. The news arrives in rather a roundabout way. The Paris

Correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs under date 8th November:—

The Foreign Missionary Seminary here has received the following telegram, dated Hong-kong, this morning:—

"A terrible typhoon has just ravaged Western Tonquin. Two hundred churches and 34 parsonages and colleges have been destroyed with 2,000 houses inhabited by Christians. Six thousand Christians are ruined and without resources. The losses are immense, and the distress terrible. We beg for the promptest help."

The spread of Christianity in Tonquin must be very general, if there are two hundred churches and thirty-four parsonages and colleges. If so many Christians suffered, the general ruin of the heathen must have been immense.

The *San Francisco Chronicle* has the following paragraph, which is of more than usual interest at the present time when the Government of China has just recalled their students from America. It seems to us to furnish fresh evidence that the people of this country are much more enlightened than their Government, and those among the officials whom foreigners consider the most progressive:—

The steamer from Hongkong on Thursday brought 1012 Chinese to San Francisco. It was noticeable that a number of the immigrants had more baggage and seemed of a better class than those who have hitherto sought our shores. Many were boys of from 6 to 12 years of age. A Chinese merchant informed a *Chronicle* reporter that several of the new arrivals are well-to-do Chinese, who have come to learn American methods of doing business. According to the merchant's statement, the influx of Chinese in search of information, rather than employment, has lately been unusually large, and the task of teaching the English language and instructing Mongolians in American business methods has become almost a profession in Chinatown.

A Correspondent addresses us as follows on the subject of a paragraph we reprinted in our last issue from the *Hioyo News*.—"The extract," he writes, "is not an instance of the Law's delays. The delay was the fault of the suitor, who, having recovered a judgment in 1871 did not try to to enforce it till 1879. Hence all the trouble. Had the suitor followed up his judgment by prompt action, if any objection had then been taken to the seal attached to the judgment, it would have been remedied; by delaying for eight years the suitor changed the whole legal aspect of the case. He could not sue on his original claim, as that was barred by the Statute of Limitations, and he could not for a similar reason enforce his old judgment without a fresh suit. So that what you call the law's delay was simply the suitor's laches."

The *Japan Herald* hears that Mr. Marcus Flowers, late H.B.M. Consul at Kobe, has elected to retire from the service, on the pension which his long tenure of office entitles him to enjoy.

In regard to the return of H.B.M.'s Minister to Japan, the *Herald* remarks:—After many unforeseen delays, Sir Harry Parkes is at length on his way out, having left by the Messageries steamer on the 11th ult. It is the intention of Sir Harry Parkes, we believe, to visit Shanghai en route, and he will most likely reach Yokohama at the beginning of February. After the conclusion of the New Year's holidays, steps will be taken to give him a cordial reception here.

A series of experiments with Blasting Gelatine took place recently in the grounds of the Naval College, Tokio, being conducted by Mr. J. Reid, travelling representative of Nobel's Explosives Company. Blasting Gelatine is a new patent, 50 per cent. stronger than dynamite, and at the same time less dangerous. A three-ton gun was blown into fragments by a 5lbs. charge of gelatine; and a rock of 12 feet cubic, was blown to pieces by a charge of three ounces.

A new Order of Merit has been established in Japan, which may be conferred on all classes of Japanese and on foreigners. It has three degrees; the first, that of the red riband, for those who have saved lives at the peril of their own, the second, the green riband, for exemplary conduct, and the third, a blue riband, conferred on public benefactors. Certificate of commendation may also be conferred by the Chapter of the Order upon those whose behaviour though meritorious is not considered worthy of the decoration. Those already in possession of the Order who by subsequent excellence deserve it again will receive a clasp to be worn on the riband each time their conduct merits the distinction. Only those upon whom it has been conferred are to wear the decoration, and it will be cancelled in case of conviction of serious crime. The Medal is of silver, and round; on the obverse are two characters, *Ho Sho*, meaning Bestowed in Commendation, surmounted by a chrysanthemum and encircled by a wreath of cherry-leaves and flowers. On the reverse is the name and rank of the recipient and the clasp bears the date on which the decoration was conferred. The decoration is to be worn on the left breast and to the left of any other orders which may be borne by the decorated. We learn that one of the first Japanese upon whom this order of merit and beneficence has been bestowed is a working jurisha-man of Tokio, who has saved many of his countrymen from destitution, and who has been known to maintain twenty or thirty aged and needy people.

The following speculations as to probable changes in the United States Diplomatic Service in Japan, which we find in the *Hioyo News*, will, we think, prove interesting to our readers. "Some time ago," says our contemporary, "there appeared a rumour in the Yokohama papers that Mr. E. H. House would be appointed United States Consul-General in Japan, in the room of the gentleman who now so ably discharges the duties of that office. Now we notice that the report is again mentioned, with the addition that Mr. John Russell Young will accompany Mr. House and succeed Mr. Bingham as United States Minister. About Mr. Young foreign residents here can know little—beyond the fact that he took an opportunity of libelling them in his book 'Round the World with General Grant'—and therefore but little can be said respecting his supposed appointment. Mr. House, however, is in an altogether different position. He has taken great pains to enable every foreign resident in Japan to form a pretty accurate estimate of the manner in which he would probably carry out his consular duties, and the perfect harmony which

must necessarily subsist between himself and the other members of the consular body. It is said Mr. Young declines the position of Minister, unless Mr. House receives that of Consul-General. But as it is extremely unlikely the Government at Washington can seriously contemplate Mr. House's appointment, we are inclined to think that, if Mr. Young adheres to his resolve, the *New York Herald* will continue to benefit from his labour for some time longer." Were such appointments really contemplated, it is probable that they would cause a certain amount of sensation, to say the least of it, among the other members of the Corps Diplomatique in Japan.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* records a somewhat remarkable incident, which, if translated into our Yokohama contemporaries, we have unfortunately overlooked. It is to the following effect. There was a wine-distiller in Okyama ken, who was in a very large way of business. He was also a Christian, and every Sunday received many other Christians at his house, when he conducted a religious service, and preached. On one of these occasions a non-Christian hearer arose and taxed him with inconsistency. "Here you preach to us about virtue and morality," he said, "and yet you sell wine wholesale. How many thousands of persons do you think you are instrumental in making drunk in the course of a year?" The wine-distiller was struck with the accusation, and confessed its truth. From that very day he not only gave up his business, but refused to sell the wine then upon his premises—worth over three thousand dollars—lest it should be the means of temptation to the purchasers or their customers. He is now said to be a very poor man, without any trade, or any capital to commence a new business with.

According to the *Mai Nichi Shimbun* a conspiracy has been discovered in Corea, which shows that the King of that little-known and mysterious country has to fear the assassin as well as the Kings, Emperors and Presidents of more powerful states. The *Herald* gives this review of the *Mai Nichi*'s story:—"A report from Corea says that on the 31st of October one thousand Coreans, advocates of anti-progressive principles, arose and attempted to overthrow the existing Government. A rumour of this conspiracy had however spread, and caused some anxiety. The King had to go to a certain place that day, and it was intended to arrest him on his way. The authorities were however informed of the plan, and succeeded in arresting the ringleaders, who were put to death." The *Gazette* gives this translation:—"According to the same paper a conspiracy has been detected in Corea. Several Coreans under the leadership of Ritaisen, a half-brother of the King, entered into a plot to murder the latter. The 29th October last was the day fixed for carrying one design into execution. A servant of one of the traitors, however, previously betrayed the scheme and disclosed the names of all who were concerned in it. The whole of the conspirators are now under sentence of death."

For a variety of news from the OUT-PORTS, JAPAN, &c., see other pages.

Editorial Selections.

THE YEAR 1881.

THE year which has now passed away has been quite a commonplace one in comparison with some of its immediate predecessors. There have been no great wars or rumours of wars, no political convulsions or grand national impulses; the gains to the world have not been great, while some of its losses have been irreparable. Human affairs generally have jogged on in rather a humdrum way since 1881 began his term, though now and then events have occurred or threatening symptoms have shown themselves, sufficiently startling to redeem the annals of the time from utter dullness. A year that has seen the rulers of two of the great nations of the world struck down by assassins will always have something in its story to claim the notice of the future. These events, and what has been going on in Ireland, will afford the cynical philosophers of the future many excellent texts on which to build reflections on the civilization and religion of the time in which they occurred. The Emperor Alexander may be justly regarded as the victim to the political system to which he was heir, to long centuries of grievous tyranny, oppression, misrule and corruption. But General Garfield had only been chosen President a few months before his death; he had done much good service to his country in the Civil War, and was an able and estimable man. No suspicion of his death having been plotted for political reasons has ever been entertained; it was the work of a reckless office-seeker incited to commit the crime by resentment at his supposed claims to preferment having been set aside, and that morbid desire for notoriety which has made others do, or attempt, similar deeds. In English politics public attention has been almost absorbed by measures for the amelioration of the condition of Ireland, which occupied almost all the last session of Parliament. The first was the Coercion Bill over which many weeks were wasted by the obstructive tactics of the Home Rule Party in the House of Commons, and it was no sooner out of the way than the Land Measures of the Government were introduced, and led to protracted debates. It is doubtful, however, if the mass of the people in England took much interest in the provisions and principles of the latter measure. The necessity for something being done to restore good order, and perhaps to preserve tranquillity, in Ireland, was recognized all political parties, and probably that large section of the people which is not strictly attached either to the Liberals or the Conservatives, but sways to one or another as circumstances arise, was content to leave the character of the remedial measures very much to the Government. Scarcely

anything beyond these Irish measures was done by Parliament during the last session. In France the elections have been held, and resulted in large gains for the moderate Republican Party, in consequence of which M. Gambetta has resigned the Presidency of the Legislative Assembly to become Prime Minister. Early in the spring the action of M. Roustan, the French Consul-General in Tunis, brought about a serious interruption of the friendly relations between his Government and the Bey, which at one time seemed not unlikely to endanger the *entente cordiale* between Italy and France. An expedition was sent to the territory of the Bey which in a few days surrounded the City of Tunis, in consequence of which M. Roustan was able to wring a new treaty from the Bey which virtually made him a vassal of France. Since these high-handed actions the affairs of the French in Africa have not been successfully conducted. Their commissariat and medical staff having been ill-appointed, large numbers of the officers and troops have died or been invalided from disease; several Arab tribes have taken the field against them, and at the present time the restoration of peace seems doubtful and distant. Germany has also had her elections, and not altogether to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, whose own political friends have been diminished in number. But although the Socialists had some unexpected successes, both in large cities and in country districts, there is no reason to think that beyond being a little more independent the new Parliament will differ very much from its predecessor. The Austrian policy in the South-east of Europe has lately driven the people of some parts into insurrection; but of the extent and even the nature of this movement little is as yet known by us. No very striking work has appeared in literature or art. Thomas Carlyle died in February. More than once of late months people of moderate political opinions have had reason to regret that the Earl of Beaconsfield was no longer alive to animate his followers. The Church of England and men of all tolerant faiths have lost an able champion in Dean Stanley, who died in July, while a remarkable man, who was of great note thirty or forty years ago, passed away in George Borrow, the author of the *Bible in Spain* and other works.

Early in the year it became definitely known that all fear of war between China and Russia was at an end, a treaty of having been made at St. Petersburg which has since been duly ratified, and its provisions, or those of them which have been made known, have appeared in our columns. In April, one of the Empresses Regent—the East—died suddenly at Peking, and her obsequies were performed with the usual pomp in October. The differences between China and Japan

respecting the Liuchiu Islands remain unadjusted and little is known of the progress of negotiations on the subject. In the meantime China has been increasing her naval forces, almost avowedly with the intention of being prepared for an appeal to force should Japan continue to refuse what she considers her just claims to the Islands. Very large sums of money have been invested in ships and war material, but so far as we know little or nothing has been done to improve the condition of the waterways in the Northern provinces or to accomplish other pressing requirements of the country. In June a loan of over four millions of taels at eight per cent. was obtained by the Chinese Government through the agency of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. The question of the introduction of railways into the Empire has apparently been postponed, but an important progressive move has been made by the construction of a line of telegraph from Shanghai to Tientsin, by Soochow, Chinkiang and other important places. The coal mines at Kaiping have been proceeded with, and it is expected that they will be in working order next spring or summer, when their product will be offered at the different ports. It is said that the steamers of the China Merchants' Co. will be allowed to ascend the Peitang river to a point within some twenty miles of the mines, where they will load coals for the Southern markets. No other steamers will be allowed this privilege, and this restriction seems to meet with the approval of the shareholders in the Kaiping Mines, although it is manifestly to their interest that the means of distribution of the minerals should be as large as possible. At present there is a canal, a short line of railway, and a part of the Peitang river over which the coal must be carried in barges before it can be shipped in the Ocean going steamers. Copper mining has also been commenced in Chihli under favour of H.E. Li, and the metal is intended to be used in providing new cash to replace the present wretched currency. Although none of these works have been initiated during the past year, they have progressed towards completion at a much quicker rate than heretofore, and have attracted more general attention. All the capital required for the completion for the Kaiping Mines was readily subscribed here in August, and about the same time the China Merchants' Co. published a favourable annual report, which stimulated the natives to invest in other undertakings. Soon after that time the Chinese Trading Co., which had been talked of for many years, came into existence, and despatched the steamer *Meifu* to London with its managers, staff, and a cargo of teas.

We believe this has on the whole been a favourable year for foreign trade with China. There have been no very

brilliant profits made, but on the other hand the losses have not been severe. In Shanghai there are many signs of prosperity to be seen. The value land and house property has greatly increased, and though that may have been partly brought about by the purchases of wealthy Chinese mandarins seeking for safe and steady investments, still it has been chiefly caused by a legitimate demand created by the requirements of the trade and population of the settlement. Two joint-stock companies have been successfully launched during the year, and the values of other local enterprises have improved. Corea remains closed to all, except a few Japanese who are allowed to reside at Fusan and other places where they carry on a trade in English, and other imported goods, imitations of these of their own make, and other articles of no great value. There have not been wanting lately indications, both of this trade not having been profitable, and of the relations between the two countries having fallen into an unsatisfactory state; but very little of these matters is allowed to become known to the outer world.

GUITEAU'S TRIAL.

THE summary we have published of the trial of Charles Guiteau for the murder of President Garfield, will no doubt have been perused with feelings of the blindest astonishment by our readers. A grotesque or more indecent scene it would be almost impossible to imagine. The theatrical character that appears to have characterised the proceedings is very deeply to be deplored for obvious and sufficient reasons. The successive failures on the part of the Court to empanel a responsible jury, in consequence of there being no intelligent man in the United States—or any where else—who had not formed an opinion upon the case, seem to have resulted in the swearing-in of a number of citizens whose only qualification to serve was their ignorance or their imbecility. One person, with the appropriate name of Lynch, expressed a decided opinion that Guiteau ought to be hanged or burned. Another said he had already arrived at the conclusion that the man was crazy, and was excused accordingly; but a third, who only thought that he was "out of his head," was accepted and sworn in. The District Attorney was in favour of a labouring man who could not read, and had never conversed with anybody upon the subject; but the Counsel for the defence didn't want him, and so he was rejected. A black barber was excused, on the ground that, being a barber, he had of course conversed a great deal about the matter; he had only served as a juror on one murder case before, and then the jury had disagreed. This may pass, considering the exceptional nature of the case which had to be tried; but what are we to think of the

subsequent proceedings, as detailed in the public papers? The first outrage upon propriety was the licence accorded to the prisoner to interrupt the business of the Court at every stage with his incoherent ravings. He objected strongly to being defended by Mr. Robinson, his Counsel, on the ground that that gentleman was taking up a line which he, the prisoner, repudiated. He had been the instrument of the Deity, and the Deity was bound to carry him through unhurt. He considered that the real defendant in the case was the Deity, of whom he stood as the representative, and dared the Court to injure a hair of his head. But it is neither necessary nor desirable to dwell upon this feature of the affair. Nothing, certainly, that Guiteau said, is calculated to impress a candid man with the belief that when he shot the President he was mad enough to be irresponsible for his actions. All his meaningless and profane bluster about the instigation and connivance of the Almighty must be taken for just as much as it is worth. That the man is the victim of unnatural excitement and cerebral irritation, that he is full of crazy notions and folly of all sorts, may be conceded without recognizing him as a lunatic in the eye of the law. In the very midst, too, of his wildest nonsense, he utters a word which will probably prove of more weight than may be suspected at first sight. It is true that he contradicts himself. He repeats over and over again that he, Guiteau, co-operating with the Lord, "removed" General Garfield. He warns the Court to do no injury to the Deity as whose servant he was acting when he "removed" the President. "The Lord," he says emphatically, "inspired me to remove the President in preference to any one else"—for reasons we need not dwell on here. Here is a distinct avowal of his guilt. But in the earliest stage of the proceedings he puts forth an argument which, though afterwards stultified and contradicted by the expressions we have quoted, may prove a stumbling-block in the way of the prosecution. "Nothing can be more absurd," he says, speaking of the charge brought against him; "because, General Garfield died from malpractice. The syllogism to prove it is this. Three weeks after he was shot, his physicians had a careful examination, and officially decided that he would recover. Two months after this official announcement he died. Therefore, according to his own physicians he was not fatally shot." This is not the reasoning of a lunatic. It may be difficult to get a conviction on the very grounds here laid down by the prisoner. Who is to prove that, had a different line of treatment been adopted, the wounded man might not have recovered? That the best that could be done was done, we and no doubt everybody else believe most fully. But the point raised is one which may save from capital punishment a miscreant than whom no one

ever deserved it more. Did the law regard an attempt to murder in the same light as a murder accomplished, and visit it with the same penalty, this plea would have no weight. But as the case stands, there may, we fear, be some danger of a dangerous and successful assassin escaping the full punishment of his crime. One is almost inclined to regret, apart from the strange informalities which appear to have disfigured the judicial proceedings, that the Constitution of the United States does not permit an exceptional case of this description to be dealt with in an exceptional manner. The language of the law might well be—"You shot the President openly and publicly with intent to kill him, or 'remove' him—which you choose; the President has died in consequence, and you shall die too." No honest man in Europe or America could take exception to this. A trial is surely an unnecessary compliment to pay a wretch like Guiteau, who committed the crime in public and glories in its accomplishment.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.

THE Series of United Meetings which was commenced yesterday in Union Chapel offers a satisfactory proof of the liberality of spirit which characterises the leading ministers of religion in our midst. There is nothing more deplorable than the feeling which prompts one preacher of Christianity to ignore or refuse to co-operate with another on the score of some doctrinal difference. It may be said that one infallible test of excellence in a sermon is the impossibility of discovering from any expression it may contain the religious denomination to which the preacher of it belongs. This, we believe, is a merit that may be claimed by most clergymen in Shanghai, and it is one which every such man may well contemplate with much satisfaction both or regards himself and his fellow-labourers in the cause of truth. A church is a place in which to worship God, not an arena for theological disputes. At the same time there are undoubtedly certain facts which give colour to the prevalent idea that the *odium theologicum* is a prominent characteristic of professing Christians, or rather those who may be called the exponents and representatives of official Christianity. There are differences between extreme schools of thought which are pronounced and irremediable. It is manifestly impossible for a 'close-communion' member of the Plymouth Brethren to make common cause with a man so entirely opposed to his own views and practices as an advanced Broad Churchman. The Ritualist whose cry is in orders and ceremonies cannot be expected to acknowledge the followers of Wesley or Lady Huntingdon, whose 'orders' appear to him fictitious or at least irregular. These of course are extreme cases. But there are differences which are by no means so extreme, yet on which rests the distinct existence of

the various denominations of Christianity. Perhaps it may be difficult for an outsider to see any very great difference between this class and the former. But it must not on that account be ignored. The divergence in the latter case is confined to details only: to modes, not to principles. This is a wide distinction, and it is to be regretted that so large a section of the Church appears not to grasp it in a very practical manner. A familiar illustration will suffice to show our meaning. That Church can scarcely be said to fully understand the distinction between difference in modes and difference in principles which closes its pulpits to those who, acknowledging the same authority and source of truth, use a different Liturgy and adopt a different dress. That this inconsistency does in many instances not extend to individual members of such an institution is proved by the fact that many clergymen who are not able to throw their pulpits open to eminent dissenters are often ready and willing to take part in dissenting services themselves. Surely the Church is here at a great disadvantage. It is a little humiliating to think that if a great Nonconformist preacher such as the late Dr. Guthrie or Dr. Norman Macleod were to visit Shanghai, the Dean or temporary incumbent of Trinity Cathedral would be debarred from asking him to preach in the Cathedral pulpit. It is useless to expect any authorised relaxation of this rule as long as the Church continues in union with the State; but when we see members of sects which on religious matters are bitterly opposed to each other meeting on the same platform in the furtherance of some philanthropic cause: when the Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal Manning, the Chief Rabbi, and some leading Nonconformist minister are not afraid to co-operate publicly for the good of their suffering or degraded fellow-men,—it is not too much to hope that the same fine spirit of harmony which now adorns philanthropy may ere long adorn religion, and the narrowness of sects be broken down by the catholicism of Christian love.

CHINESE PATHOLOGY.

THERE are few things more amusing and at the same time more exasperating to a European than the utter confusion of thought which characterises the Chinese as a race. The extreme difficulty of getting a direct reply to a simple question, in examinations before a magistrate, for instance, has become almost proverbial. There seems a looseness of reasoning, a want of consecutiveness, in the mental processes of the Chinese which argues an inherent defect in their constitutions; and it is a fact that can be proved by experience, that scarcely a Chinaman will be found free from this strange defect who has not been brought into long and intimate contact with Europeans.

The same phenomenon is, of course, observed in all their so-called scientific theories. Physiology and metaphysics appear to form but one science according to Chinese notions; no clear distinction being recognised between phases of matter and phases of mind. This is almost incomprehensible to a European intellect; but it is none the less a fact. Take, for instance, the idea of *anger*, in the view of a Chinese. In the native language it is 氣 *ch'i*, which means, popularly speaking, breath or air. But this is not simply an instance of one word doing duty for two different ideas. Anger has been defined to us by Chinese as an actual rush of breath, or wind, from the heart to the head, which flushes the face and stiffens the muscles of the neck. No difference is allowed between the material and the immaterial, the cause and the effect. An angry man is said to *sheng ch'i*, produce breath or air, and this air is *anger*, the too great predominance or inrush of which into the human system is apt to bring about insanity or even death. It is a purely physical, not a mental, phenomenon in the eyes of native physicists; or rather, the Chinese system does not recognise or admit of any element of the immaterial whatever. Another curious example is afforded by the use of the word 心 *hsin* or heart, and the sense in which it is understood. In discussing metaphysical subjects with a cultured Chinese, it is almost impossible to make him distinguish clearly between the physical organ and the word in its popular acceptance of mind. In the study of Taoist books the distinction is still more difficult to trace. But it is in what may be called the popular philosophy of the common people that the most glorious confusion arises. There we find the actual blood-pump made the seat or embodiment of the man's mental and moral characteristics; so much so, that every form of what we understand by the term heart-disease should logically be regarded as the sign of some special depravity or sin. Hence comes the curious Chinese doctrine of the effect of climate upon character. Now the Chinese are sufficiently well acquainted with the functions of the heart, and the relation to that organ of the blood. They know that for perfect health of body it is necessary that the blood should be kept completely pure; and that everything that taints the blood has an injurious effect upon the heart, through which it passes. It follows, therefore,—and we now quote the words of a certain curious old empiric of Peking, a strange compound of shrewdness and folly—that the inhabitants of the Northern Capital are the most corrupt community in China. The reasoning is clear. The atmosphere of that city is intensely impregnated with two things—foul smells and pulverised ordure. This impure air is inhaled by the lungs; from the lungs it passed

into the blood, and the blood thus defiled pours into the heart, which is thus corrupted and contaminated in its turn. Consequently the people whose hearts are thus infected become treacherous and insincere; they lose all sense of the morality, propriety, and good faith; and what is worse—concluded our interlocutor, solemnly—"foreigners themselves are falling victims to this defiling process too." Of course to argue against this congeries of contradictions is generally a waste of time, for even if one's opponent is pushed into a corner and unable to reply, it by no means follows that he is convinced of the untenableness of his views. The earnest simplicity and seriousness with which an amiable and lettered man in China will sit and propound the most preposterous and fantastic theories that ever entered one's brain, and the profound unconsciousness he shows of the nonsense he is talking, affect one very curiously. Foreign science, such as that of medicine or anatomy, for example, impresses him with the notion of something strange and heterodox, which is too far removed from the traditions of the sages to be ever regarded as more than a *bizarrie* to be wondered at, instead of a subject calling for grave investigation. He is firmly impressed with the belief that the heart is the seat of the intellect, and is situated in the centre of the body, although he can feel it beating on his left; that courage resides in the gall, the affections in the liver, the direction of bodily movement in the lungs, temper in the stomach, and mental force and wisdom in the kidneys. It is true that even we in the West appear to sanction this confusion of ideas by speaking of a coward as white-livered, and of a fastidious or haughty person as a man of delicate or proud stomach. But what are popular and figurative expressions with us are scientific axioms among the Chinese, and it will take a long term of educational courses before their eyes are opened to the untenable nature of their theories. At the same time we must not forget that the action and reaction of the mind upon the body and the body upon the mind is still a matter of much mystery even to western thinkers, and the fact that deaths have actually occurred from the influence of imagination solely ought to make us lenient in dealing with the quaint confusions between mind and matter, which exist in the Chinese intellect.

THE ENGLISH-MAIL PAPERS.

Mr. Spurgeon, we see by the *Spectator*, has written two books which are not intended principally for saving souls, but for teaching a homely philosophy of life. In other words, he deals with the world that is instead of with that which is to come. We have not seen either of the books referred to, but the *Spectator* gives us a very good idea of them nevertheless. They are written in the person of 'John

Ploughman,' and contain a good deal of excellent common sense. For example, he inveighs indignantly against the maxim "Better do nothing than do mischief," replying, "If the evil of doing nothing seems to be less to-day, you will find it out to be greater to-morrow; the Devil is always putting coals on the fire, so the fire does not blaze, but depend upon it, it will be a bigger fire in the end." Then he denounces what he calls the laziness, of parsons who preach bought sermons. "Many a parson," he says, "buys or hires a sermon, so that he may save himself the trouble on thinking. Is that not abominable laziness? They sneer at the Ranters, but there is not a Rauter in the kingdom but would be ashamed to stand up and read somebody else's sermon as if it were his own." It would surely be nearer the mark to point out the dishonesty as well as the laziness of this procedure. Mr. Spurgeon is very severe upon laziness, too, in the upper class. "Many of our squires have nothing to do but to part their hair in the middle; and many of the London grandees, ladies and gentlemen both alike, I am told, have no better work than killing time. Now they say that the higher a monkey climbs, the more his tail is seen; and so the greater these people are, the more their idleness is noticed and the more they ought to be ashamed of it. I don't say that they ought to plough, but I do say that they ought to do something for the state, besides being like the caterpillars in the cabbages, eating up the good things; or like the butterflies, showing themselves off but making no money. I cannot be angry with these people, somehow, for I pity them, when I think of the stupid rules of fashion which they are forced to mind, and the vanity in which they weary out their days." The following paragraph, referring to the decease of an eminent member of the Church of Rome, is of interest:—

Archbishop MacHale, "the lion of the fold (*sic*) of Judah," died on Monday, at his palace in Tuam, at the great age of ninety years. In former years, he was a great ally of O'Connell, and was devotedly attached to the Liberator personally; but he was not much of a Home-ruler, and looked on the recent movement with something like suspicion. He was a good Irish scholar, and translated many of Moore's "Irish Melodies," and also, we believe, six books of the "Lind," into that language. He was one of the first to defy the foolish Ecclesiastical Titles Act, by assuming the territorial title of Archbishop of Tuam. On "the no-rent agitation" he declined to pronounce any opinion. He will be succeeded in his see by Dr. MacEvilly, the Bishop of Galway, a man of shrewd and strong intellect.

The Correspondence column contains an extract from a letter by Charles Kingsley to a gentleman who invoked the help of that good and generous clergyman, and as such we reproduce it *in extenso*, though perhaps a trifle long:—

You are a sanguine man, my dear Sir, who ask me to solve for you the riddle of existence, since the days of Job and Solomon, since the days of Socrates and Buddha; the especial riddle, too, of our time, with its increased knowledge of physical science. But what I seem to know, I will tell you. Knowing and believing a great deal of the advanced physical science of Darwin's school, I still can say I do not believe in the existence of Law. 'Laws of Nature,' 'Laws impressed on Matter,' are to me, after careful analysis of their meaning, mere jargon. Nothing exists but Will. All physical laws and phenomena are but the

manifestations of that Will,—one, orderly, utterly wise, utterly benevolent. In Him, 'the Father,' I can trust, in spite of the horrible things I see, in spite of the fact that my own prayers are not answered. I believe that He makes all things work together for the good of the human race, and of me, among the rest, as long as I obey His will. I believe that He will answer my prayer, not according to the letter, but according to the spirit of it; that if I desire good, I shall find good, though not the good which I longed for. And 'Law' and 'Necessity' I look on as phantoms of my own imagination, always ready to reappear, but always certain, likewise, to vanish again, before one sound blow of careful logic or of practical life.

We recollect hearing a highly educated and thoughtful clergyman in Shanghai say deliberately, "I do not believe in law." This apparently extravagant sentiment certainly seems clearer when considered in the light of Kingsley's words. Then biographies of Carlyle are reviewed: by Moncreu Conway, Shepherd, and a German writer, Eugen Oswald, respectively. The article though highly interesting is too long for summary. The *Saturday* contains an admirable description of the Rosière of Ratcliff Highway, which we commend. Ratcliff Highway has been so long associated in people's minds with vice and ruffianism of the lowest type that we are agreeably surprised at finding it the scene of so romantic an institution as is here described. The *Women's Suffrage Journal* is the name of a paper devoted to the interests of the shrieking sisterhood, and is very amusingly described a page or two further on. Then there is an article on 'The General Post-Office.' Some very curious incidents are brought to light. It often and happens that unaddressed letters, when opened, are found to contain cheques, sometimes to a very large amount. Sometimes an envelope contains a slice of paste or of old plum-pudding. A letter was once received at the G.P.O. addressed to Owl O'Neill, which a quick-eared official correctly suggested was intended for Sir Rowland Hill; and a telegram arrived for Captain Troller, which turned out to be for the Comptroller. A medical certificate is too good to be lost—"This is to certify that I attended Mrs.——in her last illness, and that she died in consequence thereof." Nothing more likely, we should think, if the professional capabilities of the doctor were on a par with his syntax. Among the reviews, we find one dealing with Dr. Martin's—really we scarcely know how to name it, it seems to have so many aliases. Here in Shanghai it was certainly published under the title of *Hanlin Papers*. In London, it is called *The Chinese: their Education, Philosophy, and Letters*. Dr. Martin's renderings of the three literary degrees have the merit of being both poetical and free. The *Siu-ts'ai* he translates Budding Genius; *Chü-jên*, Promoted Scholar; and *Chin-shih*, One ready for Office. The *World* makes great fun of a passage in the *Athenæum's* critique of Thackeray's recently published reminiscences. The passage is really rather comic. Says the *Athenæum* review:—

'He was neither super-eloquent like Mr. Ruskin, nor a Germanised Jeremy like Carlyle; he was not marmoreally emphatic as Landor was, nor was he slovenly and inexpressive as was Walter Scott; he neither dabbled with antithesis as did Macaulay, nor rioted in verbal

vulgarisms as Dickens did; he abstained from technology and sapience as carefully as George Eliot indulged in them; and he avoided conceits as sedulously as Mr. Meredith goes out of his way to find them. . . . It was his to write as a very prince among talkers, and in words to interfuse and interpenetrate the elegant and cultured fashion of the men of Queen Anne with the warmth, the glow, the personal and romantic ambition peculiar to the century of the second Renaissance,' &c.

There has been nothing happier than this, says 'Atlas,' since Mr. Curdle discoursed upon the Unities and the Infant Phenomenon. The *Athenæum's* review of the third and last volume of the letters of Charles Dickens is valuable for the extracts and anecdotes it contains. Novel-readers may be glad to hear of a new novel which is here characterised as the best that has appeared for a long time. It is called *Joseph's Coat*, by David Christie Murray. The column of Literary Gossip contains the following items of intelligence:—It is said that a large part of the capital required to start a Conservative evening paper has been obtained, and that this addition to the evening press will begin publication at the beginning of next year.—We are promised a new history of Glasgow, by a youthful journalist of that city, in the course of a few weeks. It will extend over nearly six hundred pages, demy octavo, and will be accompanied by some forty illustrations, one of these being a copy from Blaeu's map of the town in 1641. The work will furnish an extended sketch of the life of St. Mungo, and in later times, it is said, will throw some fresh light on the municipal history, considerable space being devoted to the progress of the city during the present century, a field hitherto comparatively unworked for historical purposes. The death is announced of Mr. W. Rathbone Greg, the author of *The Creed of Christendom*.—Prof. Ebers has just completed a new romance, which will probably appear at Christmas. He has not taken his subject this time from Egypt or the ancient world, but from the stirring history of the Netherlands in the seventeenth century. Messrs. Macmillan & Co. will publish an English translation.

THE FRENCH MAIL PAPERS.

THE proposed re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the Courts of St. Peter and St. James seems to be creating a good deal of discussion at the present moment. It would be curious, of course, if there were not a scare upon the subject. "The meaning assigned to Mr. Errington's visit to Rome," writes the *Saturday*, "is excellently calculated to set the country in a flame. It is rumoured that the Government are actually thinking of accrediting, though in an informal way, an English Minister to the Pope. It was bad enough that this should be done when the Pope was a secular prince; but even Exeter Hall could see that, as long as it pleased Providence to leave Antichrist in possession of certain temporal dominions, the fact had to be recognised, however repulsive it might be to pious minds. Now that the temporal sovereignty has been overthrown for more than ten years, and the Pope universally recognised outside his own palace as neither more nor less than

the chief of the Roman Catholic religion, the apparent compliment paid to that religion by accrediting a Minister to its Head would be more significant and consequently more irritating." Of course the reason why England should have diplomatic relations with the chief of Italian Roman Catholics rather than with the chief, say, of American Baptists, or any other religious body, is that the former exercises a considerable authority over a large number of British subjects, including some of the most troublesome among the inhabitants of the United Kingdom. The *Spectator* sums up the whole question in a nutshell. "There are one or two subjects upon which Englishmen are impenetrable to reason, and this is one of them. Suppose the Pope were Antichrist, instead of a decent Christian priest with mediæval views, is that any reason why the Foreign Office should not inform itself as to what, in certain contingencies, he intends to do, more especially when all through the Empire his intentions are, to thousands of British subjects, matters of the first importance?"—The *Spectator*, a little further on, has a justly severe article upon that most hot-headed young politician, Lord Randolph Churchill, apropos of his recent speech at Hull. "What are we to think of such eloquence as this?"

"Mr. Gladstone may rob a church, but Mr. Parnell must not look over the wall. What was the Land Act of 1870, but a gospel of plunder? What was the disendowment of the Irish Church but a gospel of plunder? What was the Compensation for Disturbance Bill but a gospel of plunder? Finally, what was the Land Act of last Session but a Gospel, Epistles, and Revelation of plunder, all combined? And of all these four robberies, Mr. Gladstone has been the apostle. And in the diffusion of this last gospel of plunder, we may truly say that Davitt planted, Paruell watered, but Gladstone gave the increase. The planter and the waterer are laid by the heels in prison, but the man for whose benefit all these wild scenes have been enacted, for whose triumph whole hecatombs of victims have been immolated, the great fructifier of this crop of dragons' teeth, is Prime Minister of England, and that is Mr. Gladstone's notion of 'the divine light of justice.'"

"He had much better keep to sport and lawn-tennis, than talk this sort of stuff," concludes the *Spectator*, quietly. The Laureate's poem on Despair is of course a good deal criticised. The paper now before us has an able review of it. Then we have an article on the 'Spread of Passivity.' The writer seems rather at a loss to define this new and somewhat cumbersome word. "It does not mean passiveness exactly, and still less quiet, but an attitude of mental quiescence, arising not from lassitude or indolence, but from an overpowering sense of impotence, until some stimulus or new assistance, sometimes expected, sometimes not, arrives." We will define it in two words—無爲. It is just the old Taoist doctrine of Lao Tsze, probably imported from the mystics of India, revived in our own day under a religious guise by Rosmini. "Rosmini," we read elsewhere, "founded the Order still known in Italy and England as the Rosminian, a Institute of the Brethren of Charity, . . . whose principle is 'passivity.'" A writer in the *Fortnightly* quotes the following profession of faith on the part of the Founder of the Order:—

"I, most unworthy priest, have resolved to shape my conduct in accordance with two principles, which are these:—1st. To devote myself seriously to setting myself free from my most erroneous vices, and purifying my soul from the iniquity with which it has been loaded since my birth, without going in search of other occupations or enterprises for the good of my neighbour, feeling, as I do, my utter incapacity of myself to achieve anything for their good. 2nd. Not to refuse any offices of charity towards my neighbour, if ever Divine Providence shall offer or present them to me, inasmuch as God is able to make use of any instrument, and, therefore, even of me, for his purpose; and, should this happen, I will preserve perfect indifference as to the nature of these offices, and perform those laid upon me with the same fervour as if I had assumed them of my own free-will."

But enough of the *Spectator*. The *Pall Mall Budget* contains two poetical articles in humorous proximity: a review of Mr. Rossetti's new poems, and 'A Warning to Young Poets,'—against taking Mr. Rossetti for a model. Let us take an extract from each. Here are three stanzas entitled 'Three Shadows,' which are reproduced as perfect of their kind:—

I looked and saw your eyes
In the shadow of your hair,
As a traveller sees the stream
In the shadow of the wood;
And I said, "May faint heart sighs,
Ah me! to linger there,
To drink deep and to dream
In that sweet solitude."

I looked and saw your heart
In the shadow of your eyes,
As a seeker sees the gold
In the shadow of the stream;
And I said, "Ah me! what art
Should win the immortal prize,
Whose want must make life cold
And Heaven a hollow dream?"

I looked and saw your love
In the shadow of your heart,
As a diver sees the pearl
In the shadow of the sea;
And I murmured, not above
My breath, but all apart,—
"Ah! you can love, true girl,
And is your love for me?"

Now for the imitation—to be avoided. It is a briefless barrister who goes to fish in the mill-dam, and forgets to bait his hook. But his attention is soon drawn off to more attractive objects:—

The miller's daughter she came along
In a gown of green harmonies exquisite-wrong,
Singing a marigold-yellow new song.
(Wigs are white in the wan water.)
The first she called him a gaping fool,
And then she blushed and gazed in the pool.
(The milling-hour is white with flour
On the mill-dam and the miller's daughter.)
They opened their mouths and spake of Desire
Of dreams, of dodos, of things yet higher,
And he showed her that he was of right Esquire
(Wigs are white in the wan water):
And her seemed with a real Esquire to wed
Were finer than flour is of simnel bread.
(The milling-hour is white with flour
On the mill-dam and the miller's daughter.)

Nothing, sure, could be a merrier conceit. The *Saturday* has an excellent article on the mysterious 'Order of Corporate Reunion,' which we recommend strongly to any of our readers who, like ourselves, have been bewildered by Dr. F. G. Lee's essay on that topic in the last *Nineteenth Century*. There is also an amusing paper headed 'A New Argument for Vegetarianism' in which the remark is hazarded that the crotcheter is probably, on the whole, the happiest of men or women. It is the review of a book called *The Perfect Way in Diet*, in which vegetarianism is defended upon physiological and historical grounds very erroneously applied. But,

says the reviewer, vegetarianism is less aggressive than any of its sister lunacies, such as spiritualism, teetotalism, and anti-vaccinationism. The vegetarian is content to kill himself without insisting upon killing other people. The *Athenæum* has a long and exhaustive notice of a recently published book of *Extracts from the Works of W. M. Thackeray*, and reviews *The Head-Hunters of Borneo* at almost equal length. The column of Literary Gossip contains the following intelligence, and with these items we conclude. "We are able to contradict the announcement in a trade journal that Mr. Daldy has been sent to Washington by our Government to assist in negotiating an International Copyright Treaty. Mr. Daldy is honorary secretary to the Copyright Association, which is largely composed of publishers, and as secretary to that body he has been for some time at Washington. The entire charge of the negotiations is confided to our Minister, the Hon. Sackville West, who is instructed how to deal with any proposals on the subject of international copyright which may be made by the United States Government.—A 'Festus' Birthday Book is, we hear, in the hands of Messrs. Longmans, and will shortly appear, consisting of extracts from Mr. Bailey's well-known poem.—A rumour, which we mention under all reserve, reaches us from America, that Mr. Walt Whitman has resolved on a visit to England.—Mrs. Garfield has announced that a carefully prepared biography of her late husband and a collection of his literary works will be published at the earliest practicable time.—A newspaper likely to be widely circulated and eagerly read has just been started in Russia. We have not yet seen a copy, but this is what we hear about it. It is to be called the *Selsky Vestnik*, or *Rural Messenger*, and it is intended to counteract the influence of the 'tracts' which the Nihilists circulate among the peasantry. Half a million copies of each number will be struck off, it is said, and the paper will be sold at the easy price of one copeck a copy. The idea of starting it is attributed to General Ignatief.—The biography of Cardinal Newman, which Messrs. Houghton & Co., of Birmingham, are about to issue, will contain a reproduction of an early portrait of the great theologian—a copy of a pencil sketch, believed to be unique, taken at Oxford at about the date of the famous 'Tract XC.' A fac-simile will be added of the MS. of the hymn 'Lead, kindly light,' originally given by the Cardinal to Mr. Roden, the painter, as an expression of his admiration of the portrait which that gentleman had painted."

Outports.

PEKING.

In a late memorial it is proposed to add to the revenues by taxing the wood from Kuan-tung (Shêngking) which is brought in large quantities to the capital, and also the grain exported from and imported into the same Manchurian province. It is not to be supposed however that these things are not already pretty severely taxed by private exactions everywhere levied. A later memorial objects to this taxing even for the support of the troops, as it impoverishes the people. It is also memorialised to assimilate the promotion of

officials in the two provinces of Shengking and Kirin to what exists in the provinces of China proper, and thus provide places for a large number of expectant officials.

In a memorial from Szechuen it is stated that land that had been inundated had now been reclaimed and the water dammed back, and the Emperor is requested to put up a tablet to the River God.

It is somewhat rare to come across a Chinese official who is above corruption. The *Gazette* contains the notice of one called Pao-t'ing who refuses the post of one of the Vice Presidents of the Li-pu. He is a Manchu and a Yellow Girdle. The Emperor will not accept his refusal, and he may be driven to accept the office. He and a few others are well-known as powerful and outspoken, and the officials rather quake before them. They are most relentless in exposing corruption and maladministration. Along with two Presidents of the same Board and four Vice-Presidents (Manchu and Chinese each providing one of the former and a right and left of the latter) it would be impossible for such a man to work in harmony and to expose abuses. He prefers therefore to remain out of office. Tso's position in a variety of ways has been somewhat similar. Such men cannot fill offices in the capital, but require to be sent into the provinces where they can have their own way. Tso Tsung-t'ang has taken his leave of the Emperor, asks for parting words of counsel and leaves on the Chinese 10th moon 18th day (9th December), overland. He hopes to paddle his own canoe at Nanking, and do some substantial good to the Empire. He will most probably take an active part in an anti-opium crusade and make every effort to raise the duty upon opium with the ultimate object of putting an entire stop to it. He holds quite strong and sincere views on the subject, and is quite abreast of it, knowing all the details of import at the various ports, calculating the number of smokers, etc. While in the north-west he gave out frequent utterances in the shape of memorials on the opium cultivation, etc. All philanthropic people must wish him success. The Viceroy Li was strongly in favour of recommending him to the Southern Viceroyalty, and pressed it upon Prince Kung and the Western Empress.

The Opium Syndicate seems to be settled, and the necessary parties will establish themselves at Hongkong. The new regulations may probably come into force with the new year. India's sanction has apparently been obtained to an increase in the duty. The arrangement may work well; it is at least to be put upon its trial for a time. It has been strongly recommended by one or more of the Canton merchants, and so we are going to have repeated at Hongkong what existed in the early days of the century at Canton; an Opium Hong. How fortune and circumstances change in the course of time! This will save much trouble to the Customs at the various ports, and will do away with the entire barrier system, the lekin and port duty being collected together at Hongkong. The Imperial revenues will thus be very materially increased, the power of the central authorities at Peking augmented, and the Provincial Treasurer's correspondingly weakened—at least as far as the squeezing from the foreign drug is concerned. Although the present increase is not great and need not militate against the Indian article, the Chinese have the firm purpose of increasing it at no distant day. They hope to improve China financially by the use of the increased fund which will flow directly into their exchequer, at present, and afterwards to find ways and means of putting an end to the traffic—for this is the settled conviction even of those statesmen who are favourable to the present Syndicate. This action of the Chinese Government, therefore, need not affect the agitation of the question at home. It simply gives the

Chinese a larger income without at all stimulating the consumption; nay, by enhancing its price, rendering it more prohibitive and putting it beyond the reach of the poor, who can ill afford to waste their slender means on this ruinous vice. It also does away with the smuggling in the south, which has caused so much ill-feeling between Hongkong, the Chinese revenue cruisers, and the pirates or smugglers. All this will now become a thing of the past.

The Marquis Tseng's three years as Minister to Great Britain and France are already up and the Cabinet is debating about the advisability of granting him another commission. As he has his family with him and he likes Europe and has brought the Russian difficulty to an amicable settlement, the chances are that he will be continued in office for a second term.

There is at Peking an Imperial House of Refuge for beggars in the winter. The officials, gentry and merchants contribute towards the millet kitchens for the poor. On account either of the increased number of poor or the failure of officials and gentry to collect sufficient, the Emperor is memorialised to extend extra charity to the poor. This extra allowance has now been given for the last six or seven years to support poor widows and orphans, and this year the Emperor has ordered 300 tao of rice to be delivered. Twenty to thirty piculs of all the funds collected for pious, virtuous and charitable purposes in China are spent upon the agents who get up such schemes. Whenever a man is poor he starts a charity, and then becomes rich out of its funds.

We had an eclipse of the moon on the Chinese 14th. It began about 11 o'clock and lasted for three hours. Three years ago the eclipse of the moon in the eleventh month took place on the 17th so that with the Chinese land calculate full moon does not invariably or necessarily fall on the 15th. Bishop Scott is here. He officiated in the British legation last Sunday and preached from the text *Thy Kingdom come*. He read himself in as bishop of the six northern provinces—reading the letter of authorisation from the Archbishop of Canterbury. It sounded quite strange to hear him accentuate the last syllable of Archibald, which no Scot ever dreams of doing. He remains here till Christmas, after which he proceeds to Shantung to meet one of his charge at Tai-an Fu, the prefecture in which Confucius was born.

We have had a cold snap of frost—down to 15° ther. the other night, which drove southwards our two remaining guests, of whom one was the well-known Mr. Pitman.

A meeting of the Peking Missionary Association was held this evening, when a paper was read by the Rev. J. Wherry on the revised version of the New Testament. The meeting took place at the Church Mission out of deference to Bishop Scott, and as a sort of welcome to him. The gathering was a large one, many outsiders being present, and the paper gave a review of past translations and revisions of the Bible; in short, a history of the English Bible, with severe criticisms of the present revised version both from an exegetical and sentimental point of view. It was declared by all to be highly interesting and instructive.

TIENTSIN.

An Envoy from the Korean court came here by the *Haeting* on her last trip, and went on to Peking. It is said that he has come to work for moral or material help from China against the Japanese settlers, who treat the wretched natives as if pariah Ainos. The accounts of the treatment inflicted by the Japanese have caused a very bad feeling, and the reports cannot be gainsaid, as there are witnesses in this place whose testimony is questionable. If Japan wants to provoke war with

China, she is going the right way to have her desire granted, as the Liuchiu question is far from being settled.

Sir Thomas Wade is here, and, it is said, is occupied with the completion of the Chefoo convention. What goes on no one knows for certain, except that the Chinese officials do not seem to recognize the fact that, e.g. Tls. 50 a picul on opium would bring into the state treasury more revenue than a levy of Tls. 100, and, as an additional benefit, stay or diminish smuggling. It is not improbable that a question will some day arise about Persian opium. Persia has no diplomatic relations with China, and about 10,000 chests of Persian drug are yearly imported into China under the same duties and taxes as the British Indian product.

The French Minister, Monsieur Bourée, is also here, and the Viceroy Li will not leave for Pao-t'ing Fu for a few days yet.

The weather is cold, and the river could not now be navigable for steamers.

16th December.

The weather is of course the universal topic of interest and conversation. Just now it is fine—days bright and sunny with cold nights. On the afternoon and evening of the 14th we had our third fall of snow for the season. The next morning it lay on the ground about three inches in depth, and has not yet all disappeared. Two or three dark, damp, unpleasant days followed. But now we are rejoicing in delightful weather. There has been so much damp, however, and so much snow has fallen, that those who enjoy hunting during the cold weather are deprived of this pleasure. The ground was too soft, now it is frozen and icy. The river at this point is still open; the sides are lined with ice, and floating ice obstructs the channel. It may close any day, as it is closed by jammed ice in some of the winds. The frozen ponds in the Recreation Ground have furnished fine skating for those who enjoy this delightful exercise, and they present a gay appearance when youth and beauty meet, to race on skates with glowing feet. This is one of our chief exercises and amusements during the winter.

The Amateur Dramatic Club is preparing for its second performance, to be given soon. I have not heard what they intend offering to the public on this occasion; but doubtless they will do their best to increase the reputation won at their first appearance. During the autumn a Rifle Club was formed. Its first public appearance occurs to-morrow at 10 a.m., at which time the following prizes will be awarded:—

MAIDEN CUP.—Value\$25.00
PEHO STAKES.—" 35.00
These for members only.

TIENTSIN PURSE.—Open to all comers—
1st prize\$25.00
2nd " 15.00

Considerable sport is anticipated, as it is a new amusement for Tientsin.

On the evening of the 13th inst. the Viceroy gave a dinner to their Excellencies Sir Thomas Wade and Monsieur Bourée, at the China Merchants' offices. Monsieur Bourée left for Peking yesterday, and Sir Thomas is leaving in a day or two. The Viceroy also takes his departure to Pao-t'ing Fu for the winter to-morrow. He intended to have gone yesterday, but was delayed.

Eight of the Chinese students recently returned from America have been placed under the care and instruction of Dr. Mackenzie, for the study of medicine. They will reside close by the Hospital, and in addition to related studies, will attend daily clinics at that institution. The other students are assigned to different posts and duties—some to the naval school, some to telegraphy, and some to the torpedo and mechanical schools at Taku. We hear that in some, if not all these latter posts, the strictest surveillance is exercised over them, as though nothing but mean and detestable acts could be expected of them.

Whereas only good reports, so far as I have heard, have followed them all along the way from their residences in the States, as regards their manliness, diligence and moral character. The treatment they are receiving seems to be based on the ground that, having been abroad, they must of necessity have become debased and degraded. It is only a reflex of the minds and hearts of those who have them in charge, and is alike insulting to the young men and to the land where they have been educated, besides being disgraceful on the part of their superiors. I sincerely hope the youths may have sufficient nobleness of character to show themselves true and honorable men, notwithstanding treatment such as is calculated to crush all manly sentiment out of them.

20th December, 1881.

FOOCHOW.

His Excellency Ho, the Governor-General, will hold a winter review of the troops on the 28th ult.

We understand that Min Kia-heng, who once held the same position, is to succeed P'ing in the Min Magistracy, and that he will take over the seals of office on the 25th ult.

A case arising out of the Bankruptcy estate of Mr. Wm. M. Bradley, in which Pung Kee is Plaintiff, and the Trustee of that estate is Defendant, is soon to be, we understand, tried in H.B.M.'s Provincial Court at this port.

It is said that one of the deputies of the Board of Intercourse called Chen, who has charge of the police in the Foreign Settlement, has had some trouble, and we are given to understand that he is going to be replaced by another officer. We believe the cause of the trouble originated with the passenger boat *Taicuan*.

We are given to understand the Chinese authorities have decided to give up the Engineering school at the Arsenal in order to curtail the expenses of that establishment. Mr. Legh, the Engineering instructor, took his departure for Home last week, the Chinese officials having seen fit to cancel their agreement with that gentleman.—*Herald*.

HONGKONG.

The s.s. *Rio de Janeiro*, belonging to the P.M.S.S. Co., arrived here on 21st ult. She is a first class boat and fitted with all the latest improvements as far as passenger accommodation and speed of engines are concerned. This is the first trip she has made to Hongkong and has certainly been successful so far. The *Rio de Janeiro* was launched about three years ago and since then has gone one voyage to South America. Her engines are (according to the information kindly supplied by the Chief Engineer), surface condensing ones, the rate of speed attained by the vessel being about twelve and a half knots or more. The steamer was launched three years ago and is fitted with all the newest appliances for loading and unloading cargo.

It is worth noting, in connection with the seizure of the boat in which were Messrs. Schmidt and Rapp, that Consul Travers succeeded in gaining a great point with the Viceroy, when he obtained (through a high mandarin) a formal expression of regret at the occurrence. This concession was made in presence of the Commander of the German gunboat *Wolf*, and was not obtained, be it understood, without considerable trouble. H.E. the Viceroy would doubtless have been much more ready to have compromised the matter with the payment of a few thousand dollars than have thus recognised the power and prestige of a Foreign Power; but we think that the German Consul was wise to regard the immediate consideration of a money payment as of secondary im-

portance, and to insist upon the dignity of the German name being thus acknowledged and upheld. Any money compensation for actual loss will be fully looked into and energetically pushed to a successful conclusion; but the particulars of that bear more directly upon the Chinese boat-people. Unless indeed, the German Minister elects to insist upon a sum being paid as compensation to his nationals, the money part of the redress will be confined, we believe, to the Chinese boatmen, whose master met his death during the illegal attack made upon the boat. Sufficient evidence is forthcoming, we are given to understand, to prevent the possibility of the false assertion about opium-smuggling ever being successfully introduced into the case.—*China Mail*.

The prospectus of a new species of lottery has been shown to us. It is printed in Chinese, and sets forth that a company has been formed in Hongkong called the Yau Hang Company for the purpose of acquiring house property. The capital of the Company is stated at \$500,000, and as a commencement they have purchased a house on Inland Lot No. 34 which is put up as a prize to be drawn for. Five thousand tickets, divisible in five sections, are offered at \$4.25 each whole ticket, or 85 cents for a fifth. The house will become the property of the holder of the winning ticket, the number of which must tally with that of the prize in the Manila Lottery drawing for the same month. This is a new and ingenious development in the way of gambling. Is this also due to the rage for real property recently developed, or a new dodge to get up a local lottery to rival the Manila one?

We understand that it is the intention of the Freemasons of Hongkong to erect a drinking fountain on the Praya side of the Clock Tower, in honour of the memory of the late Very Worshipful Brother Theophilus G. Linstead, District Grand Master. The fountain will be presented for public use, and no doubt will prove a great boon to many, especially the Chinese.

Some surprise was felt when it was known that the Princes would not attend the ball given by His Excellency the Governor on Thursday night, and some disappointment also but it appears that was not the first occasion on which they have been prevented from attending balls for the same reason. Every six months, an examination among the midshipmen of the British navy, lasting some days, takes place, and just now, the end of the half-year this examination is proceeding. During the examination for last half-year, the Detached Squadron was at Adelaide, where the Princes and other midshipmen were prevented from accepting invitations to a number of balls by this facts. On Thursday the Princes did not leave the *Bacchante* at all, but were engaged with their examination, and duties, on board. Yesterday, they were on shore again, and paid a visit to the Naval Hospital, with Dr. Gordon who was in former days on the Royal Yacht *Osborne* with them. They passed through the wards, where they saw some sick shipmates, and subsequently made a call at Dr. Gordon's house. After this, they started for Happy Valley, where they visited the Race Course and the different cemeteries. The beauty of the Protestant Cemetery strongly excited their admiration. From thence they proceeded along the Kennedy Road, and then down into the town, returning to the *Bacchante* after calling at various places of business. To-day, Prince George will act as coxswain of the cutter of the *Bacchante*, which will compete in the race for men-of-war's cutters. The Princes were invited to a private ball given by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. last night, but they were unable to attend for the same reason which prevented them from accepting the Governor's hospitality on the previous night.—*Daily Press*.

NAGASAKI.

In an "express,"—a pre-paid one, we wish it to be understood, in order to remove all doubts as to any pecuniary loss it may be imagined we are groaning under,—printed at and issued from this Office on Saturday last, an individual calling himself "Mr. F. Von Fabricius, Professor and Astronaut," and who apparently relied for support upon his own bare assertion that he was "well known in India, the Island of Ceylon, China, Japan, North and South America," (and, we may add, since additional light was thrown on his doubtful character on Tuesday night last, he has become especially well known in Nagasaki), announced that he would deliver a lecture in the local Public Hall, on "Electro-Psychology (Biology), or Mesmerism," with "practical illustrations;" and, we presume, with the idea of creating a sensation as to the "practical" portion of the programme, it was affirmed that "men's identity" would "be changed," and that they would "be made to ride, swim, dance, and sing," (pugilistic exercises, although not mentioned on the bill-of-fare, were, we understand, introduced on the stage, with a scaring effect); and also that anyone would, under his (the Professor's) hands, "become or imitate any living animal he desires"—which particular class of animal was most faithfully represented on the occasion, it requires so great stretch of imagination to determine. The "figure" to witness this wonderful exhibition was put down at "Reserved seats, \$2.00; Second seats, \$1.00; Children, half-price; Japanese, 50c. (if not gentlemen)." Whether this final clause may be looked upon in the light of an attempt to exclude a superior class of people, with whom the Professor had doubts of being able to appear on terms of equality, or whether it may be accepted as an undisguised, and under the circumstances, superfluous inducement and expression of fellow-feeling towards that humanity akin to himself—"not gentlemen"—are points upon which our sense of discernment is not sufficiently reliable. Suffice it to say, that it is a source of no small amount of satisfaction to us to be able to state that not a single individual was taken in with that bombastic and deceitful announcement; the whole affair was too flimsy, not to say the performer was too intimately connected with "grog-shops," and savoured over strongly of the liquid wares of those establishments, to deceive even the most unwary. We believe two or three—but not more than that number—obeyed the summons "Come and hear! Come and see!" and paid a dollar to see the "fun," which was shared by some ten or twelve "complimentaries." To minutely describe the disgraceful proceedings, as related by an eye-witness, would answer no good purpose; it is a matter that were best buried in oblivion from those innocent of the affair, and forgotten at the earliest possible date by those who witnessed it; as for the prime mover in the play, we fear he is far too hardened a sinner to justify us in entertaining the slightest hopes that he will ever repent and abandon his wicked way. The least we can say on the subject is that it was purely and simply a fraud; in fact probably the greatest fraud that was ever attempted to be perpetrated on so unsuspecting and forbearing a class of people as that of which the community of Nagasaki is mainly composed. There can scarcely be much doubt but what the recent event will combine both the first and last attempt to gull the Nagasaki-ites on the part of Mr. Fabricius—the man of nineteen languages, and thirty-seven years' experience as a public lecturer,—whose extreme modesty, by the way, kept in the background the fact of his being entitled to the appendages of "M.D." and "B.A." to his unpretentious name. The audacity of the fellow has no precedent in the annals of the Settlement, nor even in the memory of a

single individual resident. Where he sprung from, no one knows,—beyond the fact that he came from Shanghai a fortnight ago, and that he unwisely acknowledged an intimate acquaintance with the renowned Ackerman, Powell & Co., of incendiary notoriety in that city,—and we feel confident not a single individual will manifest the slightest concern as to where he goes, or how, so long as he departs hence; and the sooner he does so the better for all concerned. Besides, fancy the idea of a man, the master of a score of languages and of double that number of years' experience as a public lecturer, wasting his days in an insignificant out-of-the-way place like this, and thereby losing heaps of golden opportunities to gain fame, fortune, and other minor attendant rewards that his brilliant and scholarly genius would not fail to attract in—Frisco, Paris, or London,—in fact, anywhere in the wide world but here. As it is most probable that this pseudo-philosopher both believes, and, as occasion requires, demonstrates the theory of "what's in a name," persons in his track would do well to beware of a short, scrubby, snuff-and-ginger coloured individual, measuring at a rough estimate about 5 ft. + 1½ ft. + 1 ft., and answering somewhat to the description of a cross between a played-out quack-doctor and spectacted costermonger.—*Nagasaki Express*.

KOBE.

A report reaches us from Kobe that changes are contemplated with regard to the head-quarters of the Hongkong line of the Mitsui Bishi Company. If our informant is not mistaken, the Hongkong steamers will make Kobe their terminus in Japan, cargo for Yokohama being transhipped by the Shanghai or direct steamers to this port. Such a change is inevitable, unless the company manage to double the number of vessels on the line. Two ships for a fortnightly service of about 3,500 miles for the round voyage, are not sufficient; and the wisdom of the new arrangement is proved by the fact that these ships, instead of being almost constantly at sea, will each make only one five days voyage in fourteen. Outward cargo from here to Hongkong is not worth a thought; inward cargo is chiefly for Kobe, and that for Yokohama may easily be transhipped as vessels of the same line are constantly running between the two ports.—*Japan Gazette*.

YOKOHAMA.

We have been favoured with a sample box of Japan Black Tea, which turns out to be most decidedly the best black tea made in this country which we have yet tasted. Nevertheless, expressing an impartial opinion, we can only say that the sample, excellent enough in its way, is inferior in body, strength, and flavour, to the best class of China blacks, and considerably behind first rate Indian Tea. Infusions of Japan leaf, however manipulated, are always more or less thin and poor in the pot, and mostly lacking the characteristics of really good tea adapted for general consumption. It is a matter of some surprise to us that Japanese teas find so much favour in the American market. In England they cannot be placed in quantity, and will not sell in Australia, where black tea of good quality is alone in demand. For Indian teas we predict an increasing sale there, to the exclusion of inferior Chinese teas; but it will be a work of some little time first, as the colonists are habituated to the use of the latter almost exclusively, and changes of taste come about by slow and almost imperceptible degrees.

The Government of Japan is now almost exclusively in the hands of two sections, viz.: Satsuma and Choshu men, to the

exclusion of those of other clans. To strengthen its hands, the Choshu element is getting hold as far as it can of the newspaper press; whilst the Satsuma people seem to be dormant in that direction, contenting themselves by instituting prosecutions under the press laws against all who dare to write against the Government, or the actions of Ministers. Mr. Inouye Bonda, the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, is a Choshu man, and the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha is a Choshu Company with one foreign Yokohama paper already at command, and another is obviously bidding for support. The Choshu clan may be said to be doing pretty well with the foreign press: one paper does not cost them so very much, and the other is still cheaper: it gets very few crumbs now, and as yet is paid only by future expectations. Its claim is principally based on its non-publication of the Treaty propositions, in contradistinction to the shameful conduct of the *Herald* in that respect. The latest coup by Messrs. Inouye, Masuda and Co. has been the purchase of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, for 100,000 yen. We believe that great expectations are indulged as to the political power the use of so many organs will give to Mr. Inouye and his friends. These tactics certainly evince some astuteness, and we shall observe what comes of them with a certain degree of interest.

If any reliance can be placed on what has been mentioned amongst silkmen in New York, to the effect that when Japanese export silk on their own account, they obtain a remission of the export duty, it gives a colour to what has, for a long time, been suspected here, although, for our own part, we can scarcely give credence to the existence of such a fact, if fact it be, though certainly some circumstances exist which tend to give a certain amount of substantiation to it. In the first place, the Government, in a circular memorandum to the Foreign Powers, issued some years ago, stated that though the duties collected at the Custom House were insufficient for the financial needs of the country, yet it would not be unwilling, on the revision of the treaties, to abandon the collection of export duties altogether. Next, we have to remember that the Government has, in a variety of ways, committed itself to the "direct trade" delusion, with the object, as it erroneously thinks, of promoting native interests. Now, a remission to the native shippers of the export duty on silk would give them nearly a five per cent. advantage over foreign buyers in this market. This would be a heavy handicap for the latter to sustain, and would be a most unfair way of treating them. It would be not merely a breach of faith with foreigners, but it would also be a breach of the treaties, for there is no provision in them recognising a discrimination between any class of shippers, who, as far as the treaties are concerned, stand all upon the same footing of equality. We trust that the matter may be satisfactorily cleared up. At present it is in doubt, but there ought not to be any doubt at all about it.—*Japan Herald*.

A native journal says that all the tea merchants of Tokiyo, Osaka, Kobe and Uji have made a mutual arrangement to construct many hundreds of tea godowns at the three first named places the expenses to be 250,000 150,000 and 100,000 yen respectively.

A Japanese paper states that, at about 1 a.m. on the 25th ultimo, the sailing ship *Yeshin Maru* took fire on her way from Nagasaki to Osaka. Despite the exertions of the crew, the flames gained the mastery, and the lives of the passengers were at one time at least in danger. Fortunately however, the *Shinyoshi Maru* (a merchant vessel) hove in sight and took off all the passengers; and thanks to the strenuous endeavours of the sailors of both ships, the *Yeshin Maru* was brought safe into Osaka,

not however before a quantity of her cargo had been destroyed.

On the 1st instant, the Japanese sailing ship *Shingen Maru*, belonging to the *Homaisen Kwaisha* (formerly the *Maia Marion*, and owned by a German firm) came into collision with the *Menzaleh*, while making for Shinagawa. The hull of the steamer was fortunately uninjured, but various gear in the shape of stanchions, derricks, ventilator, &c. was carried away, and the bulwarks were broken in. Apparently it was a narrow escape, the ship being struck nearly amidships. An arrangement was made between the mail company and the captain of the native vessel, and the latter has compromised the affair by agreeing to pay for the necessary repairs which, according to the estimate of Messrs. Whitfield and Dowson, will amount to about \$200.—*Japan Weekly Mail*.

JAPAN ITEMS FROM THE NATIVE PRESS.

Twenty-three new telegraph stations will be opened next year.

On the 19th ult. the Korean Ambassador arrived in Kobe, and left for home on the following day in the *Chitose-maru*.

Dain-Kun, an uncle of the King of Corea, is said to have dismissed those of his household who opposed the opening of the port of Ninsan.

The Shintoists of Osaka propose to accumulate 1,500,000 yen during the next five years, and build a large preaching house with the money.

Coreans like pungent food, such as mustard, ginger, horse-radish, &c. In Corea, ginger, coloured red by an infusion of shiso leaves, is much in demand at about 12 sen per piece. As this price is very remunerative some Osaka merchants are about to send a large supply to Fusan.—*Hiogo News' translations*.

The officials of the Tokio Police Court, as well as the policemen, will receive two-thirds of their salary as a new year's present.

The paper made of straw at the Oji paper mill is fine in quality, and a hundred reams have been exported on an order from England.

The fort to be constructed at Gotenzan, in Shinagawa, to be termed the fourth, will be built by the first regiment of engineers, and work will be commenced next month.

A traveller lately returned from Corea reports that two tigers appeared in the settlement of Gensanshin, and devoured two young cows. No harm was done to the villagers, but they were greatly alarmed.

An ex-assistant judge of the Odawara *Saibansho* was arrested a few days after his resignation. He is being tried in the local police station. The cause of the arrest is unknown.—Later news states that an ex-assistant judge who was arrested at Yamato on suspicion of having forged gold coin, and was confined during his trial, has been let out on bail.

A permission to commence operations was granted by the Government to the *Naikoku Sato Kwaisha*, (Domestic Sugar Manufacturing Company), which has been organized by some residents of Osaka and Tokio. The company proposes to issue ten thousand shares at yen 100 each, with the object of checking the influx of foreign sugar and to encourage the native industry.

Rich beds of coral have been discovered in the sea near Kamagori, Idzu. Trials have been made to obtain them by means of a diving apparatus, but owing to the bottom being covered with enormous rocks they have been unsuccessful. Some improvements on the apparatus are being devised to overcome this difficulty to obtain the hidden wealth.

The rumours about the establishment of a National Religious Union, and the re-establishment of Shintoism as the national creed, are talked of as having firm

foundation. In connection with this, it is said that their Imperial Highnesses Higashi-Fushimi-no-Miya and Kita-Shirakawa-no-Miya suggested to the Mikado the establishment of a *Shin-gi-sho* (Spiritual Department.)

The successor of Mr. Takahashi, the superintendent of the Kobe Custom House, who has been appointed Consul for New York, has not yet been named. Mr. Yanagimoto, the vice-secretary of the Hogo prefecture, has been spoken of as his successor, but this rumour has not yet been confirmed. We learn also that the present Consul at New York will receive an appointment in the Customs on his return.

A society called *Shushinsha* (the object of which is to counteract the abuses prevailing in the legal profession) has been established at Iida Machi, Tokio, under the patronage of a certain high officer, who recently resigned, and of some secretaries, formerly connected with the Judicial Department. They will give advice to parties desiring to bring actions in Courts of Justice, so as to prevent them from being victimized by pettifoggers, who rather than seek redress for their clients extort money from them by fraudulent means. It is anticipated that the association will tend to decrease the work of the Courts.

A resident of Tokio had built a house shortly before the new building regulations came into force. It appeared that this house was not built in conformity with these rules (how could it be?) and some alterations were found necessary. The owner sent a petition to the Mayor of the city and to the police superintendent, complaining that he had just built a new house, and that the alterations required by the new building regulations could not be done without loss to him; he therefore prayed for exemption from them or that the expenses he would incur by their observance should be refunded to him. He received a negative answer, and is preparing to bring an action against the authorities in a Court of Justice, but cannot find a lawyer who would undertake to represent him.—*Japan Herald's translations.*

Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

November 8th.—Liu K'un-yi represents that, while all other public buildings destroyed at Nanking by the Taipings have been since rebuilt, no thought seems to have been given to the public colleges for which the city was once so famous, and in which so many brilliant scholars were trained. The Chung-shan College was once particularly remarkable for the excellence of its professors and the number of students that resorted to it; but it has now been a heap of ruins for many years and no effort has been made to restore it. Memorialist now proposes, to clear away the rubble with which the site is encumbered, and to restore the building on a scale proportionate to its former importance. It will then consist of more than 100 *ch'ien*, including lecture halls, studies, colonnades and domestic offices. The cost is estimated at Tls. 15,000, which sum it is proposed to call upon the Provincial Treasurer, the Salt Commissioner, and the Commissary General to contribute, in equal parts, from the public funds at their disposal.

(2) The Governor of Fuhkien reports that he has remitted to Peking in bills, Tls. 10,000 on account of duties on tea, and Tls. 40,000 on account of miscellaneous duty and *lekin* receipts.

November 9th.—(Court Circular.) To-day the Court assumes the otter skin cap, the tippet made of the skin lying between the claws of the sable, and the variegated squirrel skin coat, with black wristbands.

(1) The Governor of Chékiang reports that he proposes on the 17th of October,

to start on a tour of inspection of the military and naval forces of the province.

November 10th.—(1) A Decree, bestowing one step of commutative rank upon Li Hung-chang and other civil and military officers, for services rendered in connection with the late Funeral; and directing a donation of one month's pay to be made to the troops on duty along the line of route to the Tung Ling.

(2) A Decree, conferring upon Li Hung-chang and Pao-yün, respectively, a cloak of saffron, in which the skin about the throat of the animal is retained and made up (帶腰), in recognition of the care with which, after fasting and ablutions, they performed their duty of writing the inscription on the ancestral tablet of the late Empress.

(3) A Decree, conferring steps of commutative rank upon the Prince of Tun, the Prince of Kung, and a number of high officials who took part in the late Funeral ceremonies.

(4) A Decree conferring two steps of rank on the Prince of Tun, the Prince of Kung, and the other officers who followed the coffin into its final resting place at the P'u Hsiang-yü.

(5) A Decree bestowing the title of 'Guardian of the Heir Apparent' upon Weng T'ung-ho, President of the Board of Works, in recognition of his exceptionally valuable services in superintending the arrangements for the late Funeral. [Note.—This official is the son of Weng Hsin-ts'un, a former Grand Secretary: he graduated as *chuang-yuan* (optimus) at the metropolitan competition of 1856, and has been for some years tutor to the young Emperor, a post his father formerly held to the late Emperor Hsien Feng. His nephew, Weng Tseng-yuan, also graduated as *chuang-yuan*.]

(6) A Decree, conferring one step of commutative rank upon Yo-ling and Shang Tsung-jui, the officers in command of the troops who formed the guard of honour at the Tung Ling; and half a month's pay upon each of the soldiers serving under them.

(7) The Governor of Kuangsi prays that no 'expectants' may be sent forward to him for two more years. There is at present an enormous surfeit of this class of officials in Memorialist's province, who, when the drum sounds on stated days for their customary attendance at the Governor's *yamen*, crowd in to see him, and clamour for employment. The majority have been waiting for many years in idleness, and have become so deeply involved that, were they to succeed in obtaining some temporary employment, it would be almost hopeless to expect them to be clean-handed. This state of things bodes ill to public interests, and Memorialist earnestly hopes that his request will be sanctioned.—Referred by Rescript to the Board.

November 11th.—(Court Circular.) The Emperor will proceed to-morrow to the new bridge outside the Ch'i-hua Mén, where he will alight and approach on foot the chair containing the tablet of the deceased Empress, to which he will offer incense and perform the ceremony of the *kotow*.

The rehearing of a long and uninteresting appeal case, and a few memorials on formal matters, occupy the whole of this day's issue.

November 12th.—(1) Ting Pao-chen reports that, in accordance with regulations, he has carefully examined the six secretaries of the newly appointed Literary Chancellor of Szechuen, and finds them to be all men of scholarly attainments, and well qualified to assist the Chancellor in the work connected with the examinations. He forwards a list of their names and residences for the information of the Emperor.—Rescript: Noted.

(2) Liu Ching-t'ang, Administrator of the New Dominion, represents that Lei

Sheng-yuan, the expectant Taotai who was placed in charge of the transmission agency and the Board of reorganisation at Turfan by Tso Tsung-t'ang, has now tendered his resignation, as the work of the Board is not sufficient to justify its continuing in existence any longer. The resignation of the Taotai has been accepted, and he has been instructed to repair to the capital of Kansu and await re-employment there. Memorialist takes this opportunity to bring to His Majesty's notice the valuable nature of the services lately rendered by this officer. When Memorialist was in the vicinity of Turfan in command of a detachment of troops, he planned an expedition into Kashgaria, but was greatly put about in devising means for maintaining his men and animals during the campaign. In this dilemma, Lei Sheng-yuan, who was superintending the commissariat Department, came to his assistance, and, owing to the admirable arrangements of this officer, Memorialist was enabled to conduct his enterprise to a successful issue. His troops were well fed and his animals in good condition throughout, the rebels were met and defeated, and the eight Mohammedan cities reduced to obedience. Not less valuable were the services of the Taotai in question after the pacification, when famine and general desolation prevailed to a fearful extent on the scene of the late conflict. In these troublous times he conscientiously and effectually performed the duties entrusted to him, till at last the country began to recover from its distress and the districts were once more repopled. Memorialist begs to bring these facts to the Imperial notice, and he has also written in the same sense to Yang Chang-chün, acting Governor-General of Shankan.—Rescript: Noted.

November 13th.—(Court Circular.) There was no attendance at Court to-day.

(1) Jen Tao-jung, Governor of Shantung, reports that that portion of the Yellow River which runs through his province, was visited by an unusually heavy freshet during the past autumn. There were very heavy rains last month, which brought down a vast volume of water and caused a current of almost unprecedented rapidity. It seemed at one time that all the efforts of the conservancy officers would be powerless to restrain the river within its natural bed, and to avert the threatened disasters; for, before the force of one eddy was spent, another would come whirling down, completing the demolition of the works that had been undermined by the first. The men on duty stood out in the rain night and day, busily engaged in repairing the breaches in the banks, and, owing in some degree to their exertions, but mainly to the good fortune that ever attends His Majesty, no extensive overflow occurred. Although the water of the river has not as yet entirely subsided, the period of the greatest anxiety has passed, and Memorialist prays that His Majesty will be pleased to forward some Thibetan incense to his province, to be burnt as a thank-offering to the river god. Memorialist has heard that some towns and villages lower down the stream have suffered from inundations, and he has despatched officers to inquire into the circumstances and dispense relief to the sufferers.

(2) Ting Pao-chen reports the capture of a notorious brigand, called Ch'en Chao-chi, who had long been in the habit of exacting black mail from travellers and others, in the difficult country constituting the boundary between Szechuen and Kueichow. If any of his victims happened to offend him, he would rob them of all their effects, and solitary travellers in possession of money or other valuables he would butcher and throw into the river. Memorialist, feeling that every day that this marauder was allowed to live was a day of quiet lost to the people, took energetic measures to effect his capture, which he is happy to report were eventually successful. The

prisoner was examined and confessed to his crimes without reservation, and Memorialist, fearing that it would be unsafe to have him brought to the capital, caused him to be summarily executed at the scene of his offices.

November 14th.—(1) Wei Jung-kuang, Governor of Shansi, begs to bring to His Majesty's notice the services of Kuo K'o-kuan, one of the gentry of the District of Chieh-hsiu. As no proper survey of the cultivated lands of the province had ever been made, the annual collections of land tax were a source of much embarrassment to the authorities for many years; till, in the reign of T'ung Chih, the officer in question caused an accurate measurement to be made of all lands liable to taxation, which he entered on a register and placed at the disposal of the Provincial Government. The survey was completed at a cost of over 8,000 taels, which sum Kuo K'o-kuan paid in full from his private resources. He has now made over to the Government, for a period of thirty years, the annual rent, amounting to something under Tls. 1,500, of certain paddy fields that he is possessed of, with the request that the proceeds may be used to defray the cost of any useful public works that may be set on foot. He has besides from time to time contributed liberally to charitable institutions and undertakings. His sterling qualities were thoroughly appreciated by a former Governor of Shansi, Tseng Kuo-ch'ian, who offered him an appointment on the Provincial Board of Reorganisation, and presented him with an autograph inscription. Kuo K'o-kuan, however, declined the proffered appointment, thereby showing how little desirous he was of fame, and indicating the real motive from which his benevolent acts proceeded. Memorialist now prays for permission to erect a *p'ai-fang* in his honour.—Granted by Rescript.

(2) Jen Tao-jung, Governor of Shantung, reports the remittance to Peking of the following sums:—

	Tls.
Fifth instalment of land tax	50,000
For pay of troops.....	10,000
For frontier defence	20,000
Eighth instalment of salt duties...	20,000
Scale and maintenance allowance	600
Interest on loan from Imperial Household	20,000
Scale and portage allowance ...	660

Total.....Tls. 121,260

(3) Ming-an, Military Governor of Kirin, reports that he has given permission to certain private companies to open and work five coal mines in his province. The mines are situated at Ta-shih-t'ou Ting-tzu, T'ao-chia T'un, Luan-ni Kou-tzu, Pan-lawo-chi-kou, and Erh-tao Ho-tzu, respectively. Memorialist has issued regulations for the management of the mines in question, and he has deputed an officer to collect *lekin* on the coal.—Rescript: Noted.

November 15th.—(Court Circular.) The Prince of Tun and others paid their respects on their return from the Tung Ling.

(1) Li P'ei-ching, Governor of Kiangsu, represents that, in the sixth month of the present year, he completed the construction of a series of stations, at intervals of three *li* apart, along the road from Wang-chia Ying-tzu in Kiangsu to Hung-hua Pu on the borders of Shantung, a distance of over 200 *li*. The undertaking was rendered necessary by the existence of certain bands of marauders, who were in the habit of molesting and robbing travellers. Five soldiers were quartered at each station, to whom an extra daily allowance of 50 cash a man was made, for maintenance and lamp oil. Their duty was to form an escort for travellers from station to station; and the arrangement was attended with such success, that Memorialist now proposes to extend it to the road leading from his province to the Hsi-yi Hsien river

works in Anhui, where such a system prevailed previous to the rebellion. Thirty-five stations will be erected, and two soldiers quartered in each, who will be required by day, to fill up the holes made by wolves, and hunt for other lairs, and, by night, to hang lanterns outside their dwellings and beat the watches. Two ends will thus be attained; the river banks will derive benefit from the labour of the soldiers, and the vicinity will enjoy greater security from their presence.—Rescript: Noted.

November 16th.—(1) T'u Tsung-ying, Governor of Honan, now transferred to Hunan, returns thanks to His Majesty for his new appointment, and proceeds to state that he has now served more than twenty years in Kiangnan, Hunan, Kuang-si, and Honan, during which time he has not had an opportunity of revisiting his native place in Anhui. He is now stirred with affectionate longings to gaze once more on the pines and beeches of his ancestral cemetery. As the road to Hunan will not take him far from his native department, Lu-an, he prays that he may be granted a month's leave to satisfy his dutiful yearnings by performing the usual ceremonies at the tomb of his father.—Granted by Rescript.

(2) Li P'ei-ching, Governor of Kiangsu, reports that he has taken measures for the relief of 2,500 sufferers from inundation in the districts of Yen-cheng and Fu-ning. These districts have lately been visited by an exceptionally high tide, which flooded the low lying land and destroyed the growth of rushes, on the sale of which the inhabitants mainly rely for their support. The salt water is still lying in large pools on some of the lands, and unless it can be drained off without delay, will entirely destroy the roots of the rushes. Memorialist has accordingly set the inhabitants to work at constructing dykes for the free passage of the water and repairing the embankments destroyed by the late inundation.—Rescript: Noted.

(3) The same officer represents that he is suffering from numbness in the right hand and foot, brought on by exposure to cold and damp, and from an accumulation of phlegm in the throat, which renders his articulation indistinct. He has for a long time been taking tonics and warming medicines from which he has not derived much benefit. His doctors tell him that his ailment is due to general debility induced by an overwrought brain, and recommend perfect repose for a period. Memorialist, under the circumstances, feels constrained to petition His Majesty for one month's leave to recruit his health. Granted by Rescript.

Public Meetings.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At the Meeting of the Council held in the Board Room, No. 23, Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Friday, the 23rd December, 1881, at 9 o'clock a.m.

Present:—Messrs. W. C. Ward (Vice-Chairman), D. Brand, Fredk. Bridge, Geo. J. Holland, E. Moses, J. F. Rodewald, A. G. Wood, and the Secretary.

The Minutes of previous meeting are read, confirmed, signed by the Chairman, and passed for publication.

Cash Statement, for the week ended 22nd instant, is submitted, and cheques for sundry accounts are signed.

Cattle in Native Dairies.—The Inspector reports that on 21st instant, he found all the cattle healthy and free from any disease.

Christmas Holidays.—Decided to close the Municipal offices to public business on Saturday and Monday, the 24th and 26th instant.

The Meeting then adjourned.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders in this Company was held this afternoon (23rd ult.), at 3 o'clock, at the Company's Office. Present:—Hon. F. B. Johnson (Chairman), Hon. P. Ryrie, Messrs. Dalrymple, Sassoon, Darby, J. A. dos Remedios, John McGregor, and E. F. Alford (Secretary).

The notice calling the meeting having been read, the Chairman explained that the business for which the meeting had been called was of a formal nature, viz., to confirm the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary Meeting held upon the 31st inst.

Mr. Ryrie proposed, and was seconded by Mr. Darby, that the following Resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Office held on the 8th day of December, 1881, be confirmed:—

That the Company be wound up voluntarily as from the 31st December, 1881, under the Provisions of the Companies' Ordinances of 1865 and 1877, and that the Honourable Francis Bulkeley Johnson and Mr. Edward Fleet Alford be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up.

The resolution having been carried unanimously, the Chairman stated that he desired to avail himself of the opportunity to say that the applications for shares were so numerous from shareholders in the old office entitled to the preferential allotments, and from persons likely to give business to the office, that he feared there was little chance of applications from private individuals being acceded to by the Committee. He mentioned the fact now, so that as far as possible disappointment to the general public might be avoided.

There was no other business.—China Mail.

Amusements.

AN EVENING WITH THE GOOD TEMPLARS.

Amongst the many social questions which are being daily discussed, that of temperance or total abstinence must always hold a prominent place. Ignore and gloss over the fact as we may, it is morally certain that intemperance is the besetting vice of our nation. Whether we are more addicted to unlimited B. & S. here in the east than we are at home, or whether our noble army of police have a relatively greater number of "drunk and incapables" to deal with, is needless to discuss. The bane is in our midst, and any and every antidote ought to be hailed with gladness. Temperance organizations are doing a noble work in all parts of the world in the midst of much opposition and discouragement. Shanghai is no exception to the rule. The Temperance Society has long been doing its utmost to stem the tide of intemperance, and its efforts have been nobly seconded by those of the Good Templars, with whom we had the pleasure of spending the last hours of the year which has just closed. Concerning the organization of the I.O.G.T. much has been said and written. There are those who, perhaps, with more or less reason on their side, take exception to what appears to outsiders to be a burlesque of Freemasonry. They contend that if the principles of total abstinence be in accordance with reason and common sense, they can surely be impressed on the minds of drunkards and moderate drinkers without an absurd amount of mystic ceremonies, secret signs, regalia, etc., etc. It is further asserted that if an inveterate toper cannot be convinced of the error of his ways without such aid he is not likely to remain steadfast in the ranks of the fraternity. The ties which are supposed to bind him to a life-long pledge of abstinence

from the cup which cheers and does inebriate, it is to be feared, often prove to be of the slenderest and most transitory nature. With all this we have nothing to do. It is enough for us to know that the aims and objects of the Good Templar organization are the highest and noblest in which philanthropic men and women can be engaged, and we therefore willingly afford space for an account of the entertainment given in the Temperance Hall on the evening of Saturday last, the 31st December.

The room was tastefully decorated with flowers, flags and evergreens. At the upper end were the words "A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year" in well formed letters made of leaves and moss. The traditional holly and mistletoe so dear to the heart of Britons shone by their absence; perhaps it is as well that they did, as the latter might have caused some consternation amongst the fair sex, who, as we all know, regard the pale green leaves and white berries of the latter plant with much less veneration than did our rude forefathers and foremothers (if such a word may be coined) in the pre-historic ages of our country. But all this is, of course, an unwarrantable digression; let us return to the subject in hand. Two parallel tables extended from one end of the room to another, both of which were plentifully supplied with the choicest delicacies of the season in the way of Christmas cake, etc., etc. Shortly after 7 p.m. upwards of ninety persons took their seats, amongst whom were included several ladies and a strong contingent of Miss Weston's Naval Temperance Brigade from H.M.S. *Curacao*. The Rev. Dr. Farnham presided, and after grace had been sung the company lost no time in discussing the excellent fare provided by the manager of the Temperance Hall.

At 8.30 p.m. the exercises were commenced by an address from the Rev. Dr. Farnham who, on rising, was greeted with loud applause. The rev. gentleman said he found on reference to the play-bill that he had been announced to give an Address of Welcome, but unfortunately he had been prevented from preparing anything in the way of a set speech by pressure of work. He thought that would not much matter as he was glad to notify that he had secured the attendance of the Right Rev. Bishop Bowman, an able and eloquent speaker who would address them later on in the evening, having, at much personal sacrifice, kindly consented to conduct a solemn and impressive watch-night service at the close of the programme. The speaker then went on to explain the cardinal objects of the Independent Order of Good Templars, which, he said, were to save the fallen, to train up and encourage the young in the principles of total abstinence, and to control or abolish the liquor traffic. In carrying out their work the Good Templars of Shanghai had had much to discourage and dishearten them. During the year now drawing to its close nearly 250 persons had joined the Order and had solemnly pledged themselves nevermore to touch, taste, or handle strong drink; but that out of that number many had fallen back and many more had been re-obligated over and over again. The reverend gentleman regarded inveterate drinkers as lost beyond recovery, except by some special interposition of God. As a case in point he cited an instance of one who arrived here with splendid prospects, but who, through a love of drink, had sunk to the lowest depths of degradation and had forfeited all hopes of employment. Drinking was like opium-smoking, for the Chinese shrink from a confirmed drunkard as much as they did from an infatuated opium-smoker. The speaker, in forcible and well chosen language, earnestly warned his audience against the insecurity of moderation. He expressed his regret that the great ones and rulers of the settlement had not as yet thought fit

to join in the good work, and concluded by expressing a hope for better things to come.

Mr. T. C. Marshall then read 'Calpurnia' a poem in blank verse on an episode of the early ages of the Christian church. The language was chaste and classical to a degree, in fact rather too much so, for notwithstanding an able and careful delivery on the part of the reader it did not exactly "go down" with the audience. Mr. M. Logan next sang 'My Native Home' in a manner which gained the manifest approval of the company, though we could not help thinking the rendering would have been far more effective had there been an efficient pianoforte accompaniment. Miss Farnham's recitation of 'The Spirit of Rum' was a success, but the duet 'Dost thou recall those summer days' by Miss Harris and Mr. C. Iburg fairly brought down the house. It was given with much expression and pathos, and evidently made a good impression on all who were present.

The Rev. J. B. N. Smith then gave a short address on the dangers of moderate drinking. With a rich vein of humour which was thoroughly entered into by his listeners he described the many excuses to which people resort for taking an occasional glass, in order to conceal their real reason, which, he said, is because they like it. The programme was brought to a close by the representation of a drama in two acts entitled *The Last Loaf*, illustrative of the ravages often made in a happy home by the intemperance of the husband or father. The several parts were most ably sustained, though truth compels us to add that the prompter was obliged to fill a more prominent rôle than ought to fall to the lot of that important functionary. The piece was, however, a decided success, and the curtain descended amidst deafening applause.

By this time the last moments of 1881 were drawing to a close. The hymn "Over there" was sung and a passage of Scripture read by Dr. Farnham, after which Bishop Bowman gave a brief and impressive address on the uncertainty of life and the necessity of redeeming the time. Whilst he was speaking the bell of the Cathedral announced that 1881 had "gone over to the majority" and that 1882 had dawned upon the world with all its hopes and fears. All then knelt in prayer, which was led by the Bishop for a few moments. Good wishes were then exchanged for a happy new year, and a pleasant evening's entertainment was brought to a close.

THE FIFTH PAPER HUNT.

The meet on Wednesday afternoon was in the country opposite Birt's Wharf. About fifteen started over a rather formidable jump, which brought Mr. Craven on *Robusto* and Mr. Maitland on *Carandini* to grief. They speedily remounted, however, and caught the rest of the hunt about a quarter of a mile further on, where there was a slight check. The course, which was laid by the Master, Mr. Low, accompanied by Mr. Macleod and Mr. Fearon, was rather a short one, not exceeding six miles; but the jumps were nearly all "screamers." The country was rather severe for the ponies, the runs being unusually deep. The finish was over the same jump the hunt started with, and there was a splendid race for the last two hundred yards, four ponies taking the last jump almost simultaneously in grand style. Mr. Carlill on *Gem* was the first through the flags, closely followed by Mr. Howie on *Black Cloud*, and Mr. Wintle on *Astrologer*. Mr. Ogle's pony jumped short and threw him, as did also Mr. Arbuthnot's *Commandeur*; but he managed to drag him in sixth and thus won the heavy weights.

THE SIXTH PAPER HUNT.

The field on Saturday consisted of about thirty riders. The day was chilly and there were but few spectators at the start, which

was effected shortly after 3 p.m. from Trefancho. The route was first a somewhat circuitous one to the old Bubbling Well Road; from thence it followed the well beaten track on to the "Island," the paper being laid to take in the 'Coup.' A very unfortunate accident happened to Mr. Gove at a small cutting recently made by the natives. The mud has been taken out and placed in front of it so that until one is close upon it is impossible to see that there is any obstruction beyond. Mr. Gove's pony, over which he had not the requisite control, galloped straight into it, its head striking the opposite bank with such force as to throw its body into the air, so that his rider was thrown very heavily; the result being a broken wrist and severe injury to the other arm, besides considerable bruises on the face. Leaving the Island the hunt struck off in the direction of Holdsworth's jump, one that has not been given for certainly four years. Mr. Howie and Mr. Walker were fortunately for themselves leading when near to it, and were the only ones that cleared it, the remainder of the hunt being there for some time, getting away with no trifling difficulty. The leaders went on slowly after this, and were eventually joined by Messrs. Ruttonjer and Gales, etc., etc. The Hunt then led to Fah Wah, crossing the road at Blydenburgh's turn to the finish, which was a good one, a short distance on the left of the Sicawei Road. Mr. Walker came to grief through a collision in going up a bank, his pony falling on its back and remaining there for a quarter of an hour, being eventually got up with native assistance. The finish was a close one between Messrs. Howie and Carlill. The former's pony swerved at the final jump, Mr. Carlill thus winning two consecutive hunts.

HONGKONG REGATTA.

The Hongkong Regatta was held on the 23rd and 24th ult. and seems to have passed off satisfactorily although the weather on the first day was unpropitious. On that day also the attendance of ladies was small owing to there having been a ball at Government House on the preceding night and one in prospect at East Point for the evening. On the second day H.R.H. Prince George steered one of the three *Bachante* boats that started. The following are the principal races and their results:—

FIRST DAY.

"Junior Sculls." For Single Pair Sculling Boats. Distance, One Mile.

Mr. A. E. Easton, *Pinafore*, White.
Mr. W. S. Levett, *Mary Love*, Cardinal Red.
Mr. H. E. Angier, *May Flower*, Black and Red.

Mr. C. W. Richards, *Calanthe*, Dark Blue.
Won by No. 3.

Chairman's Cup for Canton fours 1 mile and half English, Scots, Irish, and Welsh crews entered *Shamrock* went off with a lead of about half a length, the other three fairly well together. The steering of the *Thistle* from the first was none of the best, and she soon got out of all chance of success and fell a long way in rear. The other three kept along gaily together, the *Leek* and *Rose* soon overtaking the *Shamrock* in the lead she had at the start, and a well-pulled race, in which little or no change of position occurred, resulted in the Welsh position beating the *Shamrock* by about one length; *Rose* third, five lengths behind.—Time, 10.45½ minutes.

German Cup—Same entries as for Chairman's Cup stiff race took place at the commencement, but the *Shamrock* pulling remarkably well together draw away easily from the other two, and came in an easy winner. The *Thistle* was second.

Ladies Purse for paid oared outrigger gigs 3 started. This was a really good race, and after a good contest was well won by the *Coach* the *Lark* being second.

The purse was presented by Miss Bariff, in a few words, and appropriately responded to by Mr. Sampson.

SECOND DAY.

American Cup fours. One mile. International entries.—The Scots stopped after going a quarter of the distance. The Leck Eventually Winning by a half length from Rose.

To be rowed in 5 or 6-Oared Royal Naval or Whalers, by Officers of H. M.'s Fleet in harbour. Cup presented by the Victoria Recreation Club. Time for Oars,—6 seconds per Oar.

H.M.S. *Bacchante's* 5-oared Gig.
Lieut. A. C. Smyth, R.M.L.I., Stroke.
Sub-Lieut. C. H. H. Moore, R.N.
Lieut. C. H. Adair, R.N.
Mr. R. E. Wemyss, R.N.
Lieut. C. W. W. Ingram, R.N.
Rt. Hon. Lord Francis G. G. Osborne, R.N., Coxswain.

Station No. 2.—H.M.S. *Cleopatra's*, 5-oared Gig.

Lieut. A. C. Corry, R.N., Stroke.
Mr. T. S. Guppy, R.N.
Mr. A. E. G. Moir, R.N.
Staff Surgeon W. H. Stewart, R.N.
Lieut. L. D. Sampson, R.N.
Mr. E. C. P. Cooper, R.N., Coxswain.
Station, No. 3.—H.M.S. *Iron Duke's*, 5-oared Whaler.

Lieut. C. H. P. Jones, R.N., Stroke.
Rev. F. C. Stebbing, B.A., R.N.
Mr. A. C. Lowry, R.N.
Mr. C. J. T. Dormer, R.N.
Mr. A. P. Ethelston, R.N.
Mr. E. C. Hogg, R.N., Coxswain.
Station No. 4.—H.M.S. *Bacchante*, five-oared Whaler.

Mr. G. W. Hillyard, R.N., Stroke.
Mr. A. H. Limpus, R.N.
Mr. W. B. Basset, R.N.
Mr. H. E. Thomas, R.N.
Mr. A. H. Christian, R.N.
Hon. G. A. Hardinge, R.N., Coxswain.
Station No. 5.—H.M.S. *Bacchante's* 5-oared Whaler.

Lieut. H. Roxby, R.N., stroke.
Lieut. the Hon. A. G. Curzon-Howe, R.N.
Sub-Lieut. F. B. Henderson, R.N.
Lieut. A. M. Farquhar, R.N.
Sub-Lieut. E. R. Le Marchant, R.N.
H. R. H. Prince George of Wales, Coxswain.
Station No. 6.—H.M.S. *Carysfort's* 5-oared whaler.

Names of crew not known.

This race brought forward no less than six crews from H.M.'s Navy, among them being a crew from H.M.S. *Bacchante*, with Prince George as coxswain. The six boats got off fairly even, but Prince George's boat soon shot ahead and by really good rowing kept its position the whole way coming in victorious by two lengths: No 4 boat being second, about half-a-length behind: No. 6 boat, third the others arriving rather tardily.

Correspondence.

THE EDUCATION SCHEME.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—I shall no doubt be considered a very common place intruder on the Education discussion, when I venture to ask what it is that we have to educate. Will you or some of your Correspondents tell me:—

How many children there are here?

Their sexes?

Their ages?

What are the studies required for such sexes or ages?

When these questions are answered it may be found that what Shanghai and the neighbouring ports require here is a school presided over by a clever and qualified English lady, supported by a sufficient number of trained lady teachers, who will stoop to A B C and who can also give sound rudimentary instruction in classics, mathematics, languages, history, etc., etc., as well as in music and other accomplishments.

I believe it is a fact that we have already in our midst good masters of languages, music, drawing, etc., who would be available for advanced pupils; and these gentlemen would probably be glad to attach themselves to such an educational estab-

lishment as I propose, while I have no doubt that our curate (when he does come) will gladly add to his means by offering his services, if they be required, for advanced studies in classics, mathematics, etc., etc.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully

MATERFAMILIAS.

[The nucleus of such a school as our Correspondent advocates already exists. More than this is required. We want a high-class Grammar School for boys, not merely a "preparatory" school suitable chiefly for little girls.—Ed.]

ARMSTRONG GUNS.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—Your evening contemporary the *Mercury* is evidently in a muddle with his explanations of the power of guns.

In your article of the 10th inst., the penetration power of 10 inches Armstrong guns is given as 18.8 inches or 13.8 inches at 3,000 yards. If the *Mercury* copies these figures as 18 feet 8 inches and 13 feet 8 inches it only shows that his knowledge of the subject he wrote about was very superficial.

If the leading article in the *Mercury* of 12th inst. is meant as sarcasm, the gross blunder committed in copying the figures remains nevertheless, and is not improved by the remarks in last night's issue about the thickness of armour of some vessels, which must again puzzle the *China Mail* and every body else. It may be meant as sarcasm, but is very apt to be mistaken for quite another thing.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

29th Dec.

SUBSCRIBER.

Miscellaneous.

ARRIVAL OF THE DETACHED SQUADRON AT HONGKONG.

As we announced elsewhere, the Detached Squadron was sighted from Cape d'Aguilar during the afternoon, and this morning (21st ult.) three of the four ships have come into harbour and taken up their moorings in the man-of-war anchorage. The *Sheldrake* went out the Lyee-Mun Pass yesterday and held communication with Vice-Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam, when it was arranged that the squadron should anchor for the night and enter through the Eastern passage this morning. The Squadron left Amoy on Sunday under sail, the first time they have made use of their canvas since they left St. Vincent, in the Cape de Verde Islands off the West Coast of Africa, and they came down at an easy rate and in good weather from their last port of call. On getting up anchor at five o'clock this morning they came along till off the light house at the east end of the Island, when they lay to for about three hours to get up steam. The *Tourmaline*, however, was found to have sustained some damage to the banjo frame, and she was consequently sent round the island under canvas, as there was a favourable wind blowing to enable her to sail into harbour by the Western passage. The other three vessels were early signalled from the Peak, one after the other, and at noon had arrived at their anchorage. Salutes were exchanged between the flagship and the *Thémis* and the *Prince Pajorsky*, but this point of naval etiquette in the case of the *Stosch* was rendered unnecessary, the vessels having met at a northern port within a recent period when that formality was duly observed. Several official visits between the various men-of-war were made during the afternoon, and at five o'clock this evening Earl Clanwilliam, accompanied by his personal staff, landed at the Murray Wharf

and proceeded to Government House on a visit to His Excellency the Governor. A guard of honor, consisting of fifty rank and file, the Band and Regimental Colours of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, under the command of Lieutenant Davidson, was drawn up at the landing place, and the Royal Artillery fired a salute as the Admiral landed. The Royal Princes, as we have already said in describing the ships of the squadron, will not be received other than as junior officers of the ship on which they are at present serving.—*China Mail*.

ALLEGED LIBEL ON A CITY MERCHANT

EXTRAORDINARY ALLEGATIONS.

Mr. W. B. Chalmers, a tea merchant, carrying on business at Dashwood House, New Broad-street, appeared at the Mansion House to-day (11th Nov.) in answer to a summons charging him with having written and published a false, scandalous, and malicious libel concerning Mr. Lockland (*sic*) M'Intosh, a China merchant, in New Broad-street.—Mr. Robert Avery attended as counsel in support of the summons, and Mr. St. John Wontner defended.—Mr. Avery, in opening the case, said that Mr. Chalmers was formerly in partnership with the complainant, but the partnership was dissolved in December last year, and a gentleman named Dudgeon became partner with Mr. M'Intosh. Chancery proceedings were subsequently instituted between the parties, the present defendant being in the position of defendant in the suit, and it was while these proceedings were pending that the alleged libel was published by the defendant. The publication of the libel appeared to have taken place under the following circumstances:—The defendant seems to have written a letter to the father of Mr. Dudgeon, the prosecutor's partner, stating that certain inquiries were being made in Scotland respecting Mr. M'Intosh, and enclosing a letter which purported to give an account of the result of those enquiries. This was to the effect that Mr. M'Intosh had been entrusted with the sale of a cargo of wheat in Glasgow, and that he had obtained this position by means of forgery, and having thus obtained the control of the cargo, he had misappropriated the proceeds and absconded. The letter went on to state that a detective had traced Mr. M'Intosh to various places, and at length to Ascot, at the time of the races, where he was in company with a girl. He contrived to get away by changing clothes with the young lady, and they were traced to Aix-la-Chapelle, where M'Intosh burst into tears and admitted his misconduct, and consented to accompany the officer back to England, but through the interference of the prisoner's friends, and on the prosecutor giving up a policy of insurance in which he was interested, the matter was hushed up. The learned counsel for the prosecution said that according to his instructions there was not a tittle of truth in any of the statements made in this letter and they were in truth nothing but a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end. Upon these facts he should ask his lordship to commit the defendant to take his trial for libel.—Formal evidence was then given of the publication of the libel, and that it was in the handwriting of the defendant.—Mr. Wontner, in answer to the charge, said that by a recent decision in a question of libel his hands were so tied that he felt it useless at that stage of the case to cross-examine the prosecutor or any of the other witnesses, but at a proper time he should put in a formal plea of justification, and prove the bulk of all that had been stated.—The Lord Mayor decided on sending the case for trial, and the defendant was admitted to bail, himself in £100 with two sureties in £50 each.—*The Globe*.

ON CONSULAR JURISDICTION IN JAPAN.

The unwarrantable conduct of foreigners in running down our countrymen ever since the ports were opened, has shown itself in such numerous instances that we cannot enumerate them all. Of late it appears to have attained a greater magnitude than ever. Ah! Japan is a grand independent country. It is indeed only natural that our countrymen should gnash their teeth and that their arms should tremble with wrath, whenever they observe the proud, violent and avaricious actions of the foreigners towards them. There are laws, courts of justice and officers to administer them, to protect right and equity among men; men therefore, who kill their fellow creatures meet with their punishment, and likewise those who steal. The justice of such principles is easily seen and acknowledged in every country in the world. In our country, however, there seems to be no Court—though there is one—that we can complain to when foreigners commit unlawful actions whatever they may be, and there is no way of redressing our injuries. What an unfortunate thing is this! Speaking only of the transactions between our government and the Foreign Powers, putting aside the intercourse of the people, we find that the former has been caught napping in its negotiations with the latter. We cannot help regretting that our prestige and national interests are damaged. It must be admitted that, however good a man may be, his qualities will degenerate, if he is allowed to pursue his own way. How much more must this be the case with the uncompassionate aliens who are under no restraint, and, getting the upper hand, it is no wonder that their insults become grosser and grosser. Moreover there are partial Consuls, who under the advantage of extra-territoriality benefit their own countrymen, and approve of their disparaging ways. We call the attention of those who hate the selfishness of the foreigners, to the nature of consular jurisdiction, now we have met with an opportunity to comment upon it. Some time ago a Chinaman made an attempt in Kobe to export three cases containing gold in bars, in spite of the export of this article being forbidden: the custom officials discovered the deception and confiscated them. No one will be at loss to discover the wrong in an attempt to smuggle. After many days these boxes were claimed as the property of the Hong-kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and it was said there was no reason to confiscate them. Thereupon the Customs authorities instituted proceedings against the Bank in the English Consular Court at Kobe. At this time we thought however selfish and one-sided the Consul might be, he would give an impartial judgment. On the contrary, however, he gave judgment for the defendants. Alas! what an unjust judgment is this. It is the duty of the Consuls to distinguish right from wrong and to protect the injured parties according to the law. The English Consul in question has delivered judgment disregarding his duty. It is unlawful. There is no difference whatever between him and the shrewd and shameless Chinaman. If we even accuse him that he gives partial decisions to weak countries, and partial decisions to strong countries, he will not be able to say one word in vindication. But he ought to know that there is a universally acknowledged principle and that there is a law in Japan which cannot be annihilated, however partial and selfish he may be. If he knows that, it must be plain to him that it is an open violation of the law to attempt to export prohibited articles under false representations, it is unlikely that he should be deluded by the deceptions of the said Bank. The Custom House is but a department of the Government, where a part of the business connected with foreign countries is carried on. That such an unjust judgment is given against

it, proves the contempt for our Government. We wish to see what steps the Customs authorities will take to repair the dishonour cast upon our Government.

The aliens despise our law, and resort to violent and avaricious measures, which we must endeavor to check as we do the smuggling by Chinese. It is not the English Consul alone who gives unjust judgment. What is the cause of these wrongs? It is the existence of the extra-territoriality. To abolish this it is useless to depend on the effort of the Government, and to wait without doing anything ourselves is the same as waiting for a negro to be washed white. We must go to the root, and it should not be difficult to combine the energies of a whole nation.—*Japan Herald's translation from Choya Shimbun.*

THE GOSPEL OF AESTHETICS.

In a clever review in the *Nation of Larcs and Penates*, by Mrs. Caddy, which it calls the Gospel of Aestheticism, we find the following extracts and remarks on them:—

"One house will display its own beauty; another will retire as a background to a well-chosen collection; one is devoted to easy leisure; another is Venice or Rome in miniature. One owner will have laid out his wealth in the happiest investment—fine art—the poetry of work; a second will have nothing, yet possess all things, through his perception of the harmony underlying all objects of God's creation, and the melody that floats on its surface."

The reader of this extraordinary paragraph feels himself a good deal "mixed" before he gets to the end. He started with houses—that was clear—and apparently it is about houses that the lady is talking all along; but what have houses to do with "the harmony underlying all objects of God's creation, and the melody that floats upon its surface?" These things are, we presume, parables the meaning of which is hidden from the grosser sense of an un-aesthetic world, which, seeing, does not see, and hearing, does not understand.

Among the houses described by Mrs. Caddy as realizing, in different ways, the ideal of aestheticism, are those belonging respectively to Lady Marian Alford, Sir Frederick Leighton, the President of the Royal Academy of Arts, and Mr. Alma Tadema, the well-known artist. These mansions are all described with much enthusiasm and considerable unintelligibility. Of Lady Marian Alford's house we are told:

"The chairs are chairs, and not lounges; the pleasure spread before one here demands too much activity from the mind to be compatible with sloth, and yet it does not importune by a persistent claim on the attention; it is a cordial, rather than the medicinal draught too many of our dogmatic houses resemble. This is no burden; it is rather a bunch of roses that we carry."

This passage would have delighted Dr. Blimber, who, as we learn from the pages of 'Dombey and Son,' "liked a metaphor." "A dogmatic house resembling a medicinal draught" would be worth crossing the Atlantic to see. Of Sir Frederick Leighton's house we are told that it appeals "mainly to a certain class of intellectual faculties—namely, the perceptive; and even here it speaks only to already cultivated admirers. Here are neither children, animals, nor musical instruments. Perhaps it is enough that one should drink in melody through the eyes. This house is an admirable grouping in still life; . . . a background to the life of persons of full-grown mind, with whom the mouth is used for conversation, not for song, and only necessarily for food. Such people value wine for its glow as they would a ruby. Persons of this order of intellect (unless highly self-disciplined) welcome their peers; they would also welcome the angels; but others are less valued for themselves than for

certain picturesque qualities which may lift them above the gross of mankind in general."

Here, again, we must complain of becoming very much "mixed." We start with a house which has the peculiar property of "appealing to the perceptive faculty." Houses of this kind, we are told, are chiefly built by "full-grown persons," who use their mouths for conversation, "and only necessarily for food." People who apply their mouths to the discharge of these unnatural functions "welcome their peers, and also angels," but are remarkable for giving only the cold shoulder to "the general gross of mankind." These mysteries are too deep for us. We give them up, and pass on to Mr. Alma Tadema's house. This house reminded Mrs. Caddy "of Rome, where the pervading feeling is classical, and yet one meets with many styles; as a symphony has several movements—from the grand and pompous march, the plaintive *adagio* or sweet *candante*, to the buoyant *scherzo* or whirl of the *presto*. . . . I felt at once in this house the spirit of Rome, the soul of the antique; a classicism fit for human needs, for soul and body; a classicism free from the paltry narrowness which will divide a honeysuckle pattern rigorously in half, and invert it to make it fit on a corner, and hug itself with joy that now no less classical weed can grow there the right way up."

There is only one passage in polite literature which we can compare to this concluding burst about "the honeysuckle." It is the close of Sam Weller's valentine, and informs "Mary" that her likeness "was took on my hart in much quicker time and brighter colors than ever a likeness was took by the profest macehen, altho it does finish a portrait, and put the frame and glass on completely with a hook at the end to hang it up by, and all in two minutes and a quarter."

Law Reports.

CIVIL SUMMARY COURT.

Shanghai, 29th December.

Before R. A. Mowat, Esq.

AN YUNG v. Mrs. R. ELTON.

This was a claim for Tls. 10 for smashing a carriage.

Plaintiff said that Defendant damaged his carriage, and came very near breaking his head. He also stated that defendant was not there, but her mafoo and that the mafoo broke his wheels, shafts and harness. Defendant said hers was only a little carriage, like a jinriksha, and she did not see how it could break such a large carriage; it was his fault, as he ran so hard against her carriage that a lady and herself fell out. She claimed against him. When he first came to her he only wanted \$10 and now he wants Tls. 10.

Defendant said that she had offered him \$3 through Shing Dah.

Mr. T. HORN was called and stated that he saw the carriage and thought Tls. 10 a very fair price for the repairs.

Mr. PERCIVAL corroborated this opinion.

Defendant:—I will bring my carriage here and let you see it, and if you say that it is possible for my small carriage to break his big one, I will pay the amount. His carriage struck mine and the China carriage was only a repaired one anyway. A Chinaman says it will take more than Tls. 10 to mend mine; I think it will cost Tls. 15.

His WORSHIP to plaintiff—Are you willing to bring Tls. 10 into Court?

Plaintiff—Yes.

His WORSHIP—So if the case is decided against you, it can be paid. That is the condition on which I will decide the case, also that defendant bring Tls. 10 so in whatever way I may decide the case that it shall be paid immediately.

Defendant:—I will bring Tls. 10.—The case was adjourned till Monday at 11 a.m.

THE TRIAL OF CHARLES GITEAU FOR THE MURDER OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

This trial opened at the Criminal Court-room, Washington, on the 14th November. Giteau was brought into the Court-room by the Marshal and his deputies. He looked much better, physically and otherwise, than when he last appeared to plead to the indictment, still he had the same restless, furtive expression which characterized him before. He was at once relieved of his handcuffs, and took his seat beside his sister, Mrs. Scoville. The Court-room was crowded. District Attorney CORKHILL, Porter, of New York, and Davidge, of Washington, appeared for the prosecution, and Scoville and Leight Robinson for the defence. Smith was present to represent the Attorney-General. One of Giteau's first moves was to thrust his hand into one of his pockets and half take out a roll of paper. Scoville, however, in dumb play, ordered him to put it back, and he did so. Then the District Attorney declared the readiness of the prosecution to proceed with the case. Robinson then made a plea for more time to procure evidence for the defence, which appeared not to meet the approval of Giteau. All the time Robinson was speaking Giteau was carrying on what appeared to be a remonstrance with Scoville, who was apparently trying to suppress and quiet him.

The prisoner insisted on being heard; in vain Scoville endeavoured to make him resume his seat and remain quiet. He was irrepressible. In a nervous but pretty distinct manner he proceeded with his speech, as follows: "I was not aware that my counsel, Robinson, intended this morning to make application for a postponement, and I desire to be heard in my own behalf in this matter at the very threshold of this case. I am charged here with a murderous attempt, and I desire to be heard in my own behalf."

The Court—This is not the proper time to enter upon the defence. The only question before the Court is whether further time should be allowed counsel to prepare for the defence.

The prisoner (emphatically): So far as I am concerned I do not want further time. We are ready to try this case now.—To a deputy marshal, who endeavoured to restrain him, the prisoner said, Will you be quiet?

The District-Attorney insisted that the trial proceed now.

After Scoville had objected to Robinson's plea for postponement, and threatened to withdraw,

Giteau again managed to get on his feet just as Scoville sat down, and exclaimed with a motion of the clenched fist, I indorse every word of that, and I tell Robinson that if he does not do this thing just as I want it done, he can get out of the case. That is short.

Robinson then rose to address the Court. Giteau (persistently)—I do not want to hear any more speeches of Robinson. I want him to get out of the case.

To the deputy marshals who were putting him back into his seat he said: Let me alone. You have nothing to do with me here.

After a long discussion between Robinson and the Court,

Giteau again got up and addressed the Court—I want to say emphatically that Robinson came into the case without my consent. I know nothing about him, and I do not like the way he talks. I ask him peremptorily (pronouncing this word peremptorily) to retire. I expect some time to have money to employ any counsel that I please. I am not a beggar nor a pauper.

Giteau being made to resume his seat, Scoville then again explained his position in the case, and insisted that he would not go into the case further until he knew of additional counsel.

The Court—No counsel can come into the case without your consent.

Scoville (resignedly)—Very well.

Giteau (again up)—I say the same. (To the deputy marshals who were pulling him back)—Can you not mind your own business? I am in the presence of the Court.

The District-Attorney—Then I understand the decision of your Honour to be that the trial shall now proceed?

The Court—Yes, let the trial proceed, and when the testimony for the prosecution is in, I shall endeavour to give the counsel for the defence time to prepare their proofs.

IMPANELLING A JURY.

About 11 o'clock the work of obtaining a jury was begun, the first three persons being disqualified, two on the ground that they had formed mixed opinions in the case, the other on the ground that he had conscientious scruples on the subject of capital punishment. In examining the jurors Scoville went over a large range of questions as to their religious and political belief. Finally five jurors were obtained and sworn in. Their names and occupations are as follows:—John P. Harlin, restaurant-keeper; Fred W. Brandenberg, cigar-maker; Charles G. Stewart, flour and seed dealer; Henry J. Bright, retired from business; Thomas W. Langley, grocer. The panel was exhausted after five jurors had been obtained, and another was summoned. At the suggestion of the District-Attorney an order was issued for the drawing of seventy-five names from the box.

The prisoner at this point slowly rose and informed the Court that he would like to make a speech to-morrow morning, but he was ordered by the Court to take his seat. He then passed his manuscript speech to a newspaper-man, but before the latter could leave the court-room, Scoville called him back and compelled him to return it. This raised the anger of the prisoner, who excitedly declared that he was not under the control of his counsel; that he was a lawyer and knew the law himself; that when he wanted help he would ask for it, and that he desired his speech to be published for the purpose of influencing public opinion. He was again silenced by the Court, and it having been agreed that the sittings of the Court should be from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. daily, allowing half an hour for recess, the Court adjourned.

GITEAU'S SPEECH.

The full text of the speech prepared by Giteau as an opening statement of his defence, was published on the 15th Nov. We subjoin a few extracts from it:—

If the Court please, I desire to address your Honour at the threshold of this case. I am in the presence of this honorable Court charged with maliciously and wickedly murdering one James A. Garfield. Nothing can be more absurd, because General Garfield died from malpractice. The syllogism to prove this is this: Three weeks after he was shot his physicians had a careful examination and officially decided that he would recover. Two months after this official announcement he died. Therefore, according to his own physicians he was not fatally shot. The doctors who mistreated him ought to bear the odium of his death and not his assailant. They ought to be indicted for murdering James A. Garfield, and not me. But I have been indicted and must stand my trial for the alleged homicide. General Garfield was President of the United States, and I am one of the men that made him President. His nomination was an accident, his election the result of the Stalwarts and his removal a special providence. Being President he was in a position to do vast harm to the public, and was doing it by the unwise use of patronage, and the Lord and I took the responsibility of removing him. I certainly never should have thought to remove him on my own account. Why should I shoot him? He never harmed me. From him I expected an important office. I considered him my political and

personal friend, but my duty to the Lord and to the American people overcame my personal feeling and I sought to remove him. Not being a marksman he was not fatally shot, but incompetent physicians finished the work, and they, and not me, are responsible for his death.

ALLEGED JUSTIFICATION.

Nothing but the political situation last spring justified President Garfield's removal. The break in the Republican party last spring was widening week by week, and I foresaw civil war. My inspiration was to remove the late President at once, and thereby close the break before it got so wide that nothing but another heartrending and devastating war could close it. The last war cost the nation a million of men and a billion of money. The Lord wanted to forbid a repetition of this desolation and inspired me to execute His will. Why did He inspire me in preference to some one else? Because I had the brains and the nerve, probably, to do the work. The Lord does not employ incompetent persons to serve Him. He wishes the best material He can find. No doubt there were thousands of Republicans that felt as I did about General Garfield wrecking the Republican party last spring, and had they the conception, the nerve, the brains and the opportunity they would have removed him. I, of all the world, was the only man who had the conception. . . . Another reason the Lord inspired me to remove the President in preference to some one else is because He wished to circulate my theological work, "Truth." This book was written to save souls, and for money, and the Lord, in circulating the book, is after souls. . . .

"THE DEITY, OR ME?"

More than one hundred witnesses have been summoned by the prosecution. Two-thirds of them I know nothing about, and the Court I presume will decide that they will be irrelevant. The issue here is, who fired that shot, the Deity or me? The Deity seems well disposed to father it thus far, and I expect He will continue to father it to the end. It is not likely that he will allow me to come to grief for obeying him. How do I know it was the Deity? I was certain of that. I put up my life on it, and I undertake to say the Deity is actively engaged in my defence. I am confident that he will checkmate the wise heads on this prosecution. I beg they will go slow. They cannot afford to get the Deity down on them. "He uttered His voice," says the Psalmist, "and the earth melted." This is the God whom I served when I sought to remove the President, and He is bound to take care of me.

He then enters into full particulars of his theological views, and gives the following account of his life:—

THE ONEIDA COMMUNITY.

One thing I regret is mixing with the Oneida Noyes for twenty-five years. He was the curse of my father's life, and for six years I lived under the despotism he wielded in the Oneida Community. I expressed my detestation of Noyesism then. To-day John H. Noyes, founder of the Oneida Community, is an American fugitive on British soil. Noyes is a cold-blooded scoundrel. He has debauched more young women, broken up more respectable families and caused more misery by his stinking fanaticism and licentiousness than any man of his age. Had Noyes had his dues he would have been hung thirty years ago for crimes committed with his own flesh and blood, and it would have been good or a great many families. During my residence in the Oneida Community, I, like most of the men in the concern, was practically a Shaker. Noyes was the only man who had full swing of the females of the concern, and he took them all in above 10 years. Mr. Scoville is developing a theory of hereditary insanity which may have an important bearing in this case. Insanity runs in my family. My father had two sisters and a

nephew and niece in an insane asylum. He himself was a monomaniac for twenty-five years in the Oneida Community. He would see no evil in the concern and no good out of it. He thought Noyes a greater man than the Lord Jesus Christ. He was rational enough outside of the community idea. On that he was a lunatic. He would get greatly excited in discussing that, and looked and acted like a wild man: He was cashier of a bank and attended to his duties promptly and faithfully. It was owing to his fanaticism and insanity that I got into the Oneida Community when a boy. Once under Noyes's influence, it was impossible to get away, and I lingered there in the greatest distress for six long and weary years. I was in the community from 1860 to 1866; since then I have known and cared nothing for them. One Smith, whom I knew then, has taken upon himself to write in this case, and among other silly and impertinent statements, he says I was in the habit of connecting my name with the words, "Premier of England," etc. The statements are false. My father was a frequent visitor at the community, but never resided there. He wanted to go but my mother opposed it. I wish this Oneida Community business to pass into oblivion.

MARRIED LIFE.

My ex-wife has been summoned by the prosecution. Our marriage was premature. I only knew her ten weeks, and we were married on ten hours' notice. She was a poor girl. She had been unfortunate and I had no business to have married her. We were married in 1869, separated in 1873 and divorced in 1874, without issue. I was practicing law then, and we lived at hotels and boarding-houses. I have known little about her since 1873. I understood that she married four years ago, and is living in Colorado. I have been strictly virtuous for six or seven years. I claim to be a gentleman and a Christian. I have been in jail since July 2nd. I have borne my confinement patiently and quietly, knowing that my vindication would come. Twice have I been shot at, and came near being shot dead, but the Lord kept me harmless, like the Hebrew children in the fiery furnace. Not a hair in my head has been singed, because the Lord whom I served when I sought to remove the President has taken care of me. I have been kindly treated by the jail officials and have no complaint, save that my letters have been cut off until recently from reporters and newspapers, which I consider illegal and impertinent.

The prisoner then makes an earnest appeal for funds, and claims to be a patriot suffering in bonds, saying that the newspapers would change from writing "Guiteau the Assassin," to "Guiteau the Patriot." He appealed to the Republican party, to President Arthur, and the Honourable Court, for justice, warning them that they should do no injury to the Deity, whose servant he was when he "removed" the late President.

SECOND DAY.

15th November.

Scoville submitted an affidavit and made an application for an order for an additional number of witnesses, which order was made by the Court. Then the additional panel of seventy-five, summoned last evening, was called, most of the persons responding. Guiteau manifested less nervousness and excitement than yesterday, although in his whispered conversation with his brother he was quite demonstrative and earnest in his manner. A colored barber named Harwood was the first juror to be called and examined as to his fitness to serve. His answers showed him to be not disqualified from service, but he was at once challenged peremptorily, being the fourth peremptory challenge. The next was a man named Lynch, who had a decided opinion that Guiteau ought to be hanged or burned. He was of course excused, as was also the next, named Bailey, who

declared his belief that Guiteau was crazy. Next was a coloured man, remarkable for a crilled shirt-front and dramatic posture and manner, who related the history of his past life and then was peremptorily challenged by the defence.

Next was an Irishman named Michael Sheehan, with a very pronounced brogue, who had no opinion on the subject of Guiteau's crime, except that the man was out of his head. He was sworn as the sixth juror.

After numerous challenges Samuel T. Hobbs, a plasterer, was sworn as the seventh juror and Ralph Wormsley, a colored plasterer, as the eighth juror.

The list of seventy-five having been exhausted, the Marshal was ordered to summon another list of seventy-five for to-morrow, and the Court then adjourned.

THIRD DAY.

16th November.

The list of talesmen being called, Judge Cox questioned the first talesman, E. L. Kenzla, upon his feelings regarding Guiteau.

Kenzla responded that he did not think there could possibly be sufficient evidence to change the opinion he had formed.

The next talesman called was excused almost at once, having formed a decided opinion. A laborer named Thomas declared that he had neither expressed nor formed an opinion. He could not read, and had never had any conversation whatever on the subject.

Scoville remarked that this man was about the kind of juror that the law contemplated, but the defence did not want him. He, therefore, challenged peremptorily.

A colored barber named Williams was called. Having formed no opinion, he was examined by Scoville. He read the papers every morning before 7 o'clock, and being a barber, of course had conversed a great deal on the subject. In response to the inquiry as to whether he had ever been a juror in a murder case, he said he had, but the jury disagreed. His remark caused considerable amusement throughout the room. After further questions Williams was excused.

William H. Browne, commission merchant, being closely questioned by Scoville, and no objection being advanced by the Government, was accepted, making the tenth juror. George I. Keen, in response to interrogations, said there was nothing under heaven which could change the opinion he had formed, and several other gentlemen were as decided in the same opinion.

FOURTH DAY.

17th November.

After Court opened Counsel Scoville arose to make a personal explanation, in which he said there has been no disagreement between himself and Robinson, as would appear from certain publications. Robinson would render him all the aid possible in the case, and they would work in harmony.

At this point Guiteau rose and objected to Robinson taking any part in his defence. He said that he would manage his own case, and would not trust Robinson with anything, as he has no brains. He wished the Court to understand him on this point, and if counsel were forced upon him he would make a noise about it in the country. He represented the Deity in this case, and wished the Court to understand that two or three blunderbuss lawyers would lose the case for him, and he did not propose to submit to anything of the kind.

The Court informed the prisoner if he did not remain quiet he would be removed from the room.

CORKHILL'S OPENING STATEMENT.

The following opening statement was then made by the United States District Attorney Corkhill:—

May it please the Court and the gentlemen of the jury, the prisoner at the bar

stand before you charged with the murder of James A. Garfield. Under any circumstances there is a grave and responsible obligation upon every man called upon in the discharge of his duty under the law to render a decision under which depends the life of a fellow-creature. While it is true that the offence offered in the present case is no greater in legal gravity and consequence to the prisoner than if by his act he had taken the life of the humblest and most obscure citizen of the Republic, still it is idle to overlook the fact of the eminent character of the man whose life was taken, his high official position and the startling facts of the commission of the crime. This renders the case one of universal and unparalleled importance.

It is the second time in our history that the citizen chosen by the people of the United States to discharge the high and responsible duties of President has fallen a victim to the lawless assassin. But in the former case we were just emerging from the shadows of a long and bloody war. The country had been racked by commotions and stirred by civil feuds throughout the length and breadth of the land. Nearly every household mourned the loss of relatives and friends slain on the hotly contested battle-fields of the Republic. Lincoln's death was a danger that thoughtful men had anticipated. It was a calamity that patriots had feared, and when it came with all its dread consequences it was accepted as one of the results of the then disordered and discordant condition of public affairs. But now we had passed from the arena of war, the sword had been beaten into the plowshare and the spear into the pruning-hook. The country was united; peace reigned at home and abroad; there were no local dissensions, no internal strife; seed time and harvest had come and gone; the battle-fields were redeemed from the scourage and havoc of their bloody contests and were blossoming with the fruits of peaceful labour.

Suddenly the starting fact was proclaimed throughout the land and around the world, that the President of the United States had fallen a victim to the assassin's bullet in the capital of the nation. Murder under all circumstances and upon all occasions is shocking. Life, of which we know so little and which we hold by so fragile a tenure, is dear to us all, and when it is brought to a close not in the usual order and course of nature, but prematurely by violence, no matter what may be the condition of the persons, the human mind is appalled with terror. When a man holding a position of eminence and power falls a causeless victim to the murderer's stroke, we realize still more fully the awfulness of the deed which produced this result.

EFFECT OF THE ADDRESS.

During the time occupied by the District Attorney in delivering his argument the prisoner assumed an air of apparent indifference, and devoted himself to the morning papers. The argument was delivered by Colonel Corkhill in a very effective manner, tears falling from the eyes of many in the audience, but the countenance of the prisoner remained unchanged.

At one time he interrupted the District Attorney, which action was called to the attention of the Court by Judge Porter of the counsel for the prosecution. Judge Cox announced that it was within the power of the Court to try the case in the absence of the prisoner, and if he persisted in his turbulent remarks he would cause him to be removed. Guiteau in response said: "I will not do it again, your Honor, but I have very deep feeling in this case." (Laughter.)

Mrs. Scoville, sister of the prisoner, cried bitterly during the delivery of the argument, and her child could be seen appealing in an affectionate manner with, "Mamma, mamma, what is the matter?" At the conclusion of Corkhill's argument there was long and continued applause.

TESTIMONY OF SECRETARY BLAINE.

James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, was called as the first witness for the prosecution, and narrated the circumstances connected with the shooting, he being in company with the President at the time.

THE PRISONER AS AN OFFICE-SEEKER.

Examined by the District Attorney—
Q.—How often have you seen the prisoner to the best of your recollection?

Secretary Blaine—Very often; numeral statements are apt to be exaggerated when we are recalling a statement of this kind; according to my recollection he visited the State Department twenty or twenty-five times; it might possibly be not over ten; but eight or ten visits of that kind are apt to make an impression of twenty or twenty-five. (Laughter.)

Q.—Was he an applicant for office?

A.—He was a very persistent applicant for the Consul-Generalship at Paris; I never gave him the slightest encouragement that he would receive the appointment; I remember after persistent and repeated visits I told him there was in my judgment no prospect whatever of his receiving the appointment, and that I did not want him to continue his visits; I wanted to bring them to an end, and I told him there was no prospect of his receiving it.

The witness here identified a number of letters from Guiteau taken from the files of the State Department, and said,—"I observe these letters contain signatures I made on them for identification, and this (indicating a paper) is a speech inclosed in one of the letters, which he alleged to have made during the political campaign, and on which he based his claim for office. Here is a letter that came from the White House with the ordinary Executive blank; it is a mere indorsement—"Guiteau Charles, applicant for the Austrian Mission"; that letter came from the White House in this envelope."

In cross-examination, by Mr. Scoville, the following occurred:—

Q.—Had your attention not been directed to this man or to his name sufficiently that that name should be familiar to you when you came into the State Department?

A.—No, sir; it made no impression on me at all; the thing had passed out of my mind until my private secretary said this man had applied to speak in the campaign. I should never have recalled the fact in the world; he introduced himself to me in the State Department.

Q.—Did he come at any time with any backing for office, either written or personal?

A.—I do not recollect that he did; he continually referred to the fact of General Logan being his friend, and I am not sure he did not have some letters; this is a fact that I couldn't now state.

Q.—Has it been a usual thing in applications for office that applicants come without any backing?

A.—Very common. There would often be as many as forty in a single morning; all alike in desiring and pretty nearly all alike in disappointments. (Laughter.) This case was not a peculiar one.

Q.—How did you treat him?

A.—Possibly if I had never seen but one office-seeker I might have thought he was persistent; having seen so many of the same kind I did not notice him. (Laughter.)

Q.—When did you finally reject his application?

A.—He had come there repeatedly without encouragement, and the office was more or less filled every morning with gentlemen who were applying for more places than the Administration had to bestow. He was, like the others, very persistent. I finally said that he need not have the faintest expectation of receiving a Consulship, and I did not desire him to speak to me about it. I did not do it with any harshness.

Q.—Did you say, substantially, that if the President chose to appoint him you had no objections? Was not the interview concluded by some such remark?

A.—I should say not; I should have had decided objections.

Q.—On what grounds?

A.—The Paris Consulate is a very important office—an office of great consequence—and I did not think Guiteau belonged to the rank and class of men that would naturally be assigned to it.

Q.—For what reason?

A.—For the simple reason that I think a man of sufficient consequence should be well-known by public men; such an important office is always assigned to a gentleman of conspicuous rank for intelligence and public services: I did not class him in that rank.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Secretary Blaine, cross-examined by Mr. Scoville:—Q.—To come nearer home, how about the Collectorship in a leading city?

A.—I am not in the Treasury Department. (Laughter.)

Q.—You know nothing about it?

A.—Nothing but hearsay, and that I suppose would not be accepted; I never appointed a Collector in my life.

Q.—What was the condition of the Republican party as to unanimity and harmony for six weeks before the shooting of the President?

A.—(After a pause.)—There were some dissensions in it.

Q.—I wish you would say briefly to the jury the substance of these dissensions here in Washington and New York, as a matter of evidence. I refer to the difference that culminated in the resignation of the Senators from New York.

A.—I do not exactly know the scope of the question.

Q.—I do not want a long disquisition; I simply ask you to state to the jury the substance of the trouble in the Republican party?

Witness—I do not exactly see the point about which counsel desires me to testify. I have no reluctance to testify, and I hope he will not construe my answer in that way. The President had appointed Robertson Collector of Customs at New York, and on that—the propriety of it—there grew up a feeling between him and his Administration and Conkling.

Scoville—Now, if you will go a little further and state what happened after that disagreement grew up what resulted from it?

Witness—I am sure I can make a political speech of two hours and a half on the subject. (Laughter.) If you will ask specific questions I will answer them.

Q.—What was done, if anything, by the Senators from New York after the disagreement arose with the Administration? Did they resign?

A.—They resigned; yes, sir.

Q.—When was that?

A.—I think the resignation was on the 28th of May; of that I will not be positive. To the District-Attorney—Am I correct? District-Attorney—It was earlier than that; about the 15th.

Prisoner (quietly)—The 16th of May.

Scoville—We will say the 16th of May. What was the cause of their resigning?

A.—Discontent with the President's action in appointing Robertson.

Q.—What followed immediately after in relation to the election of the successors?

A.—I am very certain I do not see what counsel desires me to testify about.

Scoville—Did not considerable feeling exist for several days here in the Senate and in Washington over that matter of disagreement?

A.—Yes.

Q.—That resulted in the resignation of the Senators, did it not?

The witness nodded assent.

Q.—The next step was to elect a successor in New York?

Another nod.

Q.—And the matter came before the Legislature, and resulted in a struggle there?

Another nod.

Q.—How long did that continue?

A.—That struggle continued until long after the President was shot.

Q.—And commenced immediately after the resignation?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did that struggle generate or keep up the feeling that existed and caused the resignation?

Objection was taken by Davidge to this question; a discussion arose, and Davidge withdrew his objection "to save time." Scoville said he wished to show the extent of the feeling that prevailed in the country, in order to show, in its proper relation, the influence that was brought to bear on the mind of the prisoner. The cross-examination was then resumed, and the only further result of it was a definition of the term

"STALWART."

Scoville—I wish to know if those factions in the Republican party were classified under certain heads, and, if so, what were they denominated?

A.—I believe they were commonly designated as "stalwart."

Q.—What would anyone understand by the term "stalwart"?

A.—Well, if counsel is wishing a chapter in political history to form part of the testimony, it ought to be a correct one. The term "stalwart" originated before that; I invented the term myself. (Laughter.)

Q.—Then you are just the man we want to have explain it. When Guiteau, in his letters or speeches in the latter part of 1880 and the first of 1881, refers to himself as a "stalwart," what did he mean?

A.—I suppose that he meant to class himself with the personal supporters of General Grant.

Q.—Did not those supporters, after Garfield was nominated, become his supporters?

A.—Naturally.

Q.—Was it not so?

A.—Of course; they were Republicans, and all Republicans supported Garfield.

Q.—The stalwarts worked for the election of Garfield very heartily and cordially?

A.—Yes, sir; I was one of them.

Q.—What was understood by the "half-breeds" in New York?

A.—They included all the Republicans in New York that were not included among the stalwarts. (Laughter.)

Q.—Then, there were only two divisions there?

A.—Yes.

Q.—To what branch did the person appointed as Collector belong?

A.—He was classed, in the nomenclature in New York, with the half-breeds.

Q.—To what class did Senator Conkling belong?

A.—He was understood to be a stalwart.

Scoville—That is all.

Secretary Blaine then left the witness-stand.

GUTEAU MAKES ANOTHER DEMONSTRATION.

The Court having taken a recess before the trial was renewed, Guiteau, who had just been brought in by the officers, said: "Will your Honour allow me to address the Court a moment? In spite of counsel I have a right here which should be recognized. I want to state my position."

Judge Cox—You cannot be heard now. The Court is satisfied with your counsel.

Prisoner—But I am not. I think it an outrage to have incompetent counsel forced upon me. Scoville is doing splendidly. I most distinctly appreciate his services. I want a chance to defend myself, and there will be a row all the way through if I don't have it. (All this time Guiteau was resisting the efforts of the officers to make him take his seat and was talking in his usual

jerky, disconnected way.) I am not satisfied with this business (striking the table with his fist) and I will not have it.

Judge Cox (severely)—If you do not keep silence I will have you removed.

Prisoner—I do not care if you do. The American people have something to say about this matter. It is an outrage that I should not be heard in my own defence.

Upon reassembling the Venezuelan Minister and several employees related accounts of the shooting, which did not differ from previously published accounts. Judson W. Wheeler of Virginia, George W. Adams, publisher of the *Evening Star*, and Jacob P. Smith, janitor of the railroad depot, also testified to the circumstances of the shooting. The Court then adjourned till to-morrow.

FIFTH DAY.

18th November.

AN EXCITING SCENE.

Upon opening to-day, Scoville requested the Court to take some measures to prevent the prisoner from giving to the public his unauthorized communications, and to prevent the annoying interruptions of the prisoner in the court-room.

During Scoville's remarks the prisoner's face had been suffused with anger, and at their conclusion, without rising from his chair, he cried out excitedly: "Mr. Scoville talks one thing to me in private and another in public. Last night he spent an hour in jail with me and showed a different spirit from now. That is why I do not propose to put my case in his hands. He is no lawyer and no politician. I want first-class talent in this business and I am going to have it, or there's going to be trouble. Mind your business," he continued, fiercely struggling with the deputy marshals who were trying to suppress him.

Scoville—Yesterday the prisoner told me that he had another communication he intended to give to the press.

"I don't care a snap about its going out," interjected the prisoner, excitedly; "that settles it."

"Keep quiet," said Scoville, angrily. "I told him in order to keep it from getting in the hands of the reporters I would see him in jail about it. I went to the jail and he kept it in his pocket."

"I gave it to you myself," broke in Guiteau.

"I went there," continued Scoville, "and spent an hour, suggesting different points to prevent it getting out."

"You've got the document and you can keep it," exclaimed the prisoner.

"If you say you will not give it out?" began Scoville, inquiringly.

"I represent myself here," was the loud reply of the prisoner.

Scoville was evidently getting disgusted with the prisoner's conduct, and in tones of annoyance he said to the Court: "I do not propose to be interrupted here by the prisoner every day, nor spend an hour or two at the jail every day to prevent the prisoner giving out communications."

THE TURBULENT ASSASSIN.

Struggling with the deputy marshals, Guiteau exclaimed wildly, addressing to Scoville his remarks, which were uttered very rapidly: "You are no criminal lawyer, and I have no confidence in your capacity. I propose to get two or three first-class lawyers in America to manage my case, and I won't say a word on law." Then the prisoner, addressing the Court, cried: "If you expel me from the courtroom, the Court in bank will reverse you. If the Court puts me out—" "Confounded fools you!" he cried, turning and struggling with the deputy marshals, who were pressing him into the seat, from which he had half risen. "The Court will understand that he will be reversed in Court in bank—" "Mind your business; you ain't got no sense," he said again, turning upon the deputies, with whom he continued to argue violently for several moments.

The Court—On several occasions in the Courts of the United States prisoners have been, on account of disorderly conduct, removed from the court and the case continued in their absence. It was done in this very court, in the case of Lawrence.

The Prisoner interrupting and striking about with his fists: "It's totally illegal, and no Court in America—"

The Court—I will not resort to that unless it is necessary; but I admonish the prisoner in advance that if the case requires it, it will be done. I have told you that at the proper time you can be heard in your defence, and you shall be heard at the close of the evidence if you desire it. Until that time you must preserve silence.

"I come here as counsel, and want to be heard," cried the prisoner.

The Court (sternly)—You cannot be heard.

Guiteau—I accept your Honor's ruling, and will let it go up to the Court in bank if I am convicted; the Court in bank will reverse your ruling, and give me a new trial.

The Court (to Scoville)—I shall pass any order you may desire in regard to communications.

The Prisoner—I want two or three of the best lawyers in America, and I expect to get them.

The Court (severely)—We will not talk about that.

"I don't care if you don't; I have had my say," exclaimed the prisoner as a parting shot, and then relapsed into comparative quiet.

A whispered consultation between Guiteau and Scoville followed, and the former, apparently convinced, subsided into absolute quiet, and devoted himself to his papers.

EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

The hearing of evidence was then proceeded with, and about a dozen witnesses gave details as to the shooting by Guiteau, and his arrest; with frequent interruptions by the prisoner. Guiteau addressing the Court said: "Your Honour, Judge Magruder of Maryland has offered to assist me in this trial, and I want to invite him to meet me here Monday morning. I don't know if Scoville knows about it, but I want him in the case. Scoville is doing splendidly, but I want him to have assistance. This is the only way I can get anything before the public—to announce it in Court." No objection was offered, and Guiteau was apparently satisfied, and busied himself with writing occasionally, turning to Scoville to assure him that Judge Magruder was a splendid man, and he wanted him in the case.

Answering a question, one witness replied: "I think he looks a little thinner than he did."

Guiteau, who appeared both interested and amused at the witness' replies, said: "Just here it might be well to say that I have had to-day the first square meal since the 2nd of July." This sally raised a laugh in which Guiteau joined heartily.

INSANITY THE DEFENCE.

While waiting for another witness Scoville rose and said: "I give notice now that the defence in this case is insanity, and we will claim that the burden of proof is on the prosecution. If they intend to introduce evidence on that point they must introduce it before they close."

Davidge—We think otherwise, and we will act according to our own convictions of what is proper. The defence has made no opening.

Scoville—I give you notice now before you close your proofs. I simply want to make it a matter of record.

Judge Cox—I understand.

GUITEAU'S LETTERS TO THE PRESIDENT.

J. Stanley Brown, Private Secretary of President Garfield, testified to Guiteau's frequent calls at the White House and of his (witness') telling the ushers that Gui-

teau must not longer trouble the office. He had told Guiteau himself, and had reiterated twice that his applications, being in the Consular service, must go to the State Department.

The witness identified a large number of letters from Guiteau to the President, which the District-Attorney proceeded to read. The first is a reminder to General Garfield that he had sent a note touching the Austrian Mission. He says:—"Mr. Kasson of Iowa, I understand, wishes to remain at Vienna till fall. He is a good fellow. I should not wish to disturb him. In any event, what do you think of me for Consul-General to Paris? I think I prefer Paris to Vienna, and if agreeable to you should be satisfied with the Consulate at Paris. Senators Blaine, Logan, and Conkling are friendly to me. I presume my appointment will be promptly confirmed. I claim to be a gentleman and a Christian." The second letter presses for the Paris Consuls, saying that the men that did the business last fall are the ones to be remembered. The third letter suggests to General Garfield:—"Would it not be well to withdraw Robertson's nomination on the ground that Conkling has worked himself to a white heat of opposition? It might be done quietly and gracefully on the ground that since the nomination many merchants and others in New York had petitioned for the retention of General Merritt. I have taken the liberty of making this suggestion to Mr. Blaine."

SIXTH DAY.

19th November.

The Court opened without any particular incident, and George O. Maynard, electrician, was put on the stand, and testified to loaning Guiteau \$10 at one time and \$15 at another.

Guiteau protested against this line of evidence. He did not think it was anybody's business whether he owed \$25 or whether some one owed him. "Maynard," he said, "is a good fellow, and I owe him \$25. That's all there is in it."

District-Attorney Corkhill then desired to prove by witnesses that Guiteau borrowed \$15, with which he bought a revolver.

On cross-examination the witness thought that Guiteau looked seedy and hungry. The prisoner showed much feeling, and frequently interrupted the witness, asserting that he lived in first-class style and wore a \$70 suit of clothes; that he knew plenty of public men and had all the money he wanted. His mental condition, he said, not his physical condition, was at fault. He had a big load on his mind about that time.

The witness (Maynard) did not notice anything about the prisoner's manner, except a sort of skulking gait.

James N. Burart, clerk to Maynard, also testified as to the loan of \$15, and thought that Guiteau's walk and the way he held his head were a little peculiar.

John O'Meary testified to selling the pistol to Guiteau. He couldn't identify it, as there were thousands just like it.

The charges were then drawn from the revolver at the suggestion of counsel and much to the relief of the audience.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSASSIN.

Pending the examination of the pistol Guiteau desired to announce to the Court that he had invited John B. Townsend of New York and Leonard Swett and A. Strade of Chicago to assist him. "There were," he said, "plenty of brains on the other side, and he desired as much on his." He continued, saying: "I desire to call the attention of the Court to the fact that there are a number of desperate characters in the Court, and some threats of violence have been made in the week past. I have no fears of my personal safety. The Chief of Police has kindly furnished me with a body-guard, and I wish to notify all evil-disposed persons that if they attempt to harm me my body-guard will shoot them down."

That's all there is about it." Then turning to the reporters he added: "Reporters, put that down."

ROCKWELL, SWAIN AND BLISS.

Colonel A. S. Rockwell, the next witness, began to detail the occurrences at the depot, when Scoville interrupted him, acknowledging the killing. Guiteau quickly shouted: "No, your Honour, we acknowledge the shooting, but not the killing."

Colonel Rockwell briefly stated the facts within his knowledge, and, without cross-examination, was followed by General D. G. Swain.

General Swain described briefly his association with the President during his illness. An impressive scene occurred during his testimony.

"What were the President's last words?" asked Mr. Corkhill.

"His last words," replied the witness, with deep emotion, "were, 'Oh, Swain.'"

THE VERTEBRA OF THE PRESIDENT.

Dr. D. W. Bliss was then called.

The vertebra of the late President was then handed to the jury, and the character and extent of the wound was fully explained to them. Dr. Bliss was followed with the closest attention on the part of the entire audience, with the sole exception of Guiteau, who devoted himself to his papers, only occasionally glancing up with the air of a man being bored with a recital in which he could have no interest.

After the vertebra had been returned to the District-Attorney's table, Scoville reached over and requested an opportunity of examining it. It was handed to him, and Guiteau, who sits immediately on his right, examined it closely as Scoville turned it over from side to side. He made no move to touch it, however, and gave not the slightest indication of any feeling other than that of casual curiosity.

After recess a long and tedious cross-examination of Dr. Bliss took place. Upon its conclusion, the District-Attorney inquired if the defence proposed to continue the same course of examination with the rest of the medical witnesses, and upon Robinson replying "About the same," he announced that the prosecution had expected to close to-day, but under the circumstances he did not deem it advisable to introduce another witness. Guiteau here attempted to say something, when the District-Attorney, bowing with mock gravity, continued: "If Mr. Guiteau will permit, your Honour, I will move that we adjourn." Guiteau appeared to relish the pleasantry, and nodding, replied: "Oh, certainly: you shall have a full chance."

The Court then adjourned.

SEVENTH DAY.

21st November.

ROBINSON WITHDRAWS.

Immediately upon the opening of the Court, Robinson arose and addressed the Court for the purpose of calling attention to an article in Sunday's *Post*, in which Scoville was made to say that he would request the withdrawal of Robinson from the case, as he (Scoville) and become satisfied that Robinson could give no assistance, but would be rather an embarrassment in the conduct of the defence. Robinson criticised in severe terms the discourtesy he had received from Guiteau, who broke in with, "Your Honour, I want Robinson to stay in the case." Continuing his remarks, Robinson then requested that the Court grant his discharge from the case and positively stated that he could not with proper self-respect remain in association with Scoville.

Guiteau, who had been closely following Robinson all through the latter portion of his speech, broke in again, and with considerable warmth said: "That's an able speech, and I agree with most of it. If he had only made it last Monday there never would have been any disturbance between us."

Scoville here tried to quiet Guiteau, when he retorted upon him: "Keep

quiet yourself. I'm talking now. I sympathize with him (Robinson) in this matter."

Scoville then made a brief statement, deploring the disagreement, after which Judge Cox relieved Robinson from further connection with the defence.

"AN AGENT OF THE DEITY."

Here Guiteau exclaimed: "I understand that Judge Magruder was anxious to assist in this trial, and also Mr. Townsend. I should like to have them appear here, as well as Swett and Strade of Chicago." Then adding, after a short pause: "One word on the question of malpractice. My idea is simply this: That by the physicians' own statement, on the 25th of July, the President was not fatally shot. We don't want to press the subject, but desire to have it go on record, so that the Court in bank may take notice of it." After a brief pause Guiteau added: "That's all there is to the malpractice business, short and to the point. I want it understood that I appear as my own counsel here. I am an agent of the Deity, and expect Him to take care of me. I think He has managed it pretty well so far."

The District-Attorney then called Doctors Woodward and Lamb, who testified to the character of the wound—that it was a mortal one. They also identified the ball, which was exhibited to the jury, as the one they had taken from the body of the President.

The prosecution then rested their case, and Guiteau was allowed permission to be heard in opening his defence.

GUITEAU OPENS THE DEFENCE.

Guiteau, retaining his seat, began: "Your Honour, I was not aware that I was expected to speak this morning."

Scoville here leaned over and whispered to him, when Guiteau retorted sharply and with impatience, "I won't stand up; I'm not afraid to, however, but I have only a moment to speak and I will keep my seat. I do not care to say more than was published last Monday in my address to the public. I presume the jury all saw it. I have no set speech to make. I appear as my own counsel, and my idea is to make corrections as we go along, just as we have done the past three or four days. I don't mean any discourtesy to anyone. I only want to get at the facts. If anyone says I owe them \$20 and I don't, I will deny it on the spot. My idea is to take things when they are hot, not let them get cold and suffer from misrepresentation. Of course I shall go on the stand at the proper time and be examined and cross-examined. My idea, however, is to meet a statement when it is hot instead of waiting to let the matter get digested and misunderstood. I think the true way is to interject my statements as the case proceeds. I have no set speech to make, but am much obliged to your Honour for the courtesy of this invitation."

SCOVILLE ADDRESSES THE JURY.

Scoville then addressed the jury at considerable length. "Much," he said, "has been introduced in evidence thus far, which, to my mind, could have no bearing on the case. All men shared the opinion relative to the suffering of the President. It was not pleasant to contemplate these things, and when they were presented to the jury they must exercise influence. The only question, however, for the jury to consider was whether the prisoner killed the President, and whether at the time he was in such a condition mentally as to render him responsible for his action." The speaker, with no attempt at oratorical effect, presented in a plain, matter-of-fact manner the points which he proposed to make, and upon which the defence would rely.

Without concluding his opening address Scoville requested the Court to allow him further time, to permit him to finish tomorrow, which was granted.

The Court then adjourned.

JONES COMMITTED TO JAIL.

William Jones was before the Police Court this morning for assault with intent to kill Charles J. Guiteau. He was detained but a few minutes, and in default of \$5,000 bail was committed to jail, and the case indefinitely postponed.

GUITEAU AS AN EXPERT ON INSANITY.

Chicago, 21st November.

It is learned from the records of the County Court here that Augustus H. Parker, a cousin of the assassin Guiteau, who worked here as a piano tuner, was sent some years ago to the Elgin Insane Asylum, where he died. A curious fact in this connection is that Guiteau himself appeared as a witness of the man's insanity.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

BIRTHS.

At Shanghai, on the 27th Dec., the wife of J. H. SCOTT, of a son.

At Shanghai, on the 2nd January, the wife of A. M. BIRBE, of a son.

At Ningpo, on 31st December, the wife of the Rev. R. SHAN, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At Church of Our Saviour, Hongkew, on the 27th Dec., AUGUST HILDEBRAND ALSING, of Sweden, to EMMA JULIA MUEHE, of Copenhagen, Denmark.

DEATH.

On the 13th Dec., on board the s.s. *Kiang-tung* (on her voyage from Hankow to Ichang), suddenly, CARL GUSTAV MOERCK, of Slagelse, Denmark, aged 25 years. Deeply regretted by his friends.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per str. *Kiangkuan*, for Chinkiang—Messrs. Dale and Tracey. For Nanking—Rev. and Mrs. Leaman and Rev. Dr. Stubbart.

Per str. *Hiroshima Maru*, for Higo—Major Gen. W. C. R. MacDonald, C.B., Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Gosnell, Mr. and Mrs. Covil, Messrs. Preston and A. H. Boswell. For Yokohama—Mr. A. H. Talpey.

ARRIVED.

Per str. *Lydia*, from Hongkong—Capt. and Mrs. Hansen, Mr. and Mrs. Gutlied, and Miss Muttie.

Per str. *Ozus*, from Marseilles—Madame Dufean, Messrs. Russell, Hobson, Beveridge, Stefano, and Ruegg. Revs. Pétéri, Bouchière, Seguin, Loiselet, and Schotte. From Colombo—Mr. E. Rossevelt. From Hongkong—Mrs. Aug. Marconetti, Messrs. Letourneur and Andrew Moore.

Per str. *Taku*, from Foochow—Mrs. Pye, Bishop Bowman, Messrs. Sages and Ottomeyer.

Per str. *Tokio Maru*, from Japan—Messrs. M. Raspe, W. Vawdrey, R. Bennett and L. P. Shin.

Per str. *Venetia*, from Gravesend—Miss Marsh. From Brindisi—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Kupper. From Hongkong—Mr. Wainwright.

Per str. *Tientsin*, from Swatow—Mr. J. J. Marshall.

LEAVING.

Per P. & O. str. *Peshawar*, for London—Mr. and Mrs. Everall and family, Mr. and Mrs. Rogerson and two children. For Bombay—Mr. R. Hough. For Singapore—Mr. L. Keng Yang wife, infant and three servants. For Hongkong—Messrs. C. Hirst, M. Raspe, Chung-an and servant.

PRICE OF THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD and S. C. & C. GAZETTE.—Per Annum, Taels 12; Six Months, Taels 6.50. Three Months, 3.50—all payable in advance. Credit price, Tls. 13.15 per Annum; Subscriptions will be considered as renewed unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

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30, Cornhill,

LONDON (E.C.)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, 3rd January, 1882.

We have again to report an active market for Cotton goods. A large business, chiefly speculative, has been done in Grey Shirtings, particularly in 8½lbs. of the best and medium qualities, which are 1 to 2 candareens higher; common goods are difficult to sell and are unchanged in price, as are also the higher weights, T-Cloths, and White Shirtings. Almost all, if not all, the sales have been for about two months clearance. As some holders are now asking higher rates the market is quieter at the close. At Hankow a better business has been going on in all imports; at Tientsin (by telegram) the market was "fair," from Chefoo the advices are of good prices, and in Japan a steady trade was being done at last dates.

Private sales of Cotton Goods from the 27th ult. to 2nd instant inclusive.

Grey Shirtings, 6lbs., 9,000 pieces Birds at Tls. 1.08. 7lbs., auction sales 1,000 pieces. 8½lbs. 157,650 pieces.—Red Dragon 4,500 pieces at Tls. 1.57, Blue Dragon 3,000 pieces at Tls. 1.77, Man and Stork 1,000 pieces at Tls. 1.51, 3-Cash 500 pieces at Tls. 1.76, Red Lion 2,650 pieces at Tls. 1.63, H A 3-Leg 10,000 pieces at Tls. 1.73½, 10,000 pieces (to arrive) at Tls. 1.74, Man and Banners 12,000 pieces at Tls. 1.62, XX Best Eagle 5,500 pieces at Tls. 1.85, Lie Eagle and Bullock 2,500 pieces at Tls. 1.40, Vase 850 pieces at Tls. 1.80, Hand and Branch 3,500 pieces at Tls. 1.83, 3-Dog 2,000 pieces at Tls. 1.51, Birds 750 pieces at Tls. 1.41, Blue Bullock 1,200 pieces at Tls. 1.64, Red Bullock 1,000 pieces at Tls. 1.59½, 1,000 pieces at Tls. 1.60, Gold Globe 750 at Tls. 1.70, Best Eagle (Paoushun) 25,000 pieces at Tls. 1.84, 8,000 pieces at Tls. 1.80, Collie Lion 500 pieces at Tls. 1.87½, 2,500 pieces at Tls. 1.79, 1,000 pieces at Tls. 1.79½. AI Grey Phoenix 5,000 pieces at Tls. 1.76, Green Fisherman 5,000 pieces at Tls. 1.68½, Blue Anchor 11,500 pieces at Tls. 1.69, Blue Squirrel 1,000 pieces at Tls. 1.70, Tiger 1,000 pieces at Tls. 1.47½, Red Anchor 9,250 pieces at Tls. 1.57½, Blue Steamer, 2, 6,000 pieces at Tls. 1.59, Blue 2-Lion 2,75 pieces at Tls. 1.57, Lion 1,550 pieces at Tls. 1.55, 1-Man 1,250 pieces at Tls. 1.73, Blue Cock 8,500 pieces at Tls. 2, Blue Lion 7,500 pieces at Tls. 1.56, Red Cock 1,500 pieces at Tls. 1.56, 2-Lion 900 pieces at Tls. 1.57, Red Railway 1,000 pieces at Tls. 1.41, Green Globe 1,000 at Tls. 1.70. Sales by auction 3,295 pieces.

9.12lbs. 5,750 pieces.—Dollars 3,509 at Tls. 2.23, Red Dragon 500 at Tls. 2.20, Blue Fowl 250 pieces at Tls. 2.40, Green Stag 1,500 at Tls. 1.90. 10lbs. 8,500 pieces.—Blue Dragon 2,500 pieces at Tls. 2.16, 2,500 at Tls. 2.17, 3,500 at Tls. 2.25. 10lbs. —Vase 2,500 pieces at Tls. 2.40. Auction sales 1,250 pieces.

T-Cloths.—7lbs. 17,900 pieces—Sun, 1,000 at Tls. 1.20; Horse, 1,350 at Tls. 1.12; Red Stag, 4,900 at Tls. 1.15; Man and Stork, 1,000 at Tls. 1.16; Blue Dragon, 900 at Tls. 1.19; Green Man, 2,750 at Tls. 1.22½; Silver Dragon, 3,000 at Tls. 1.25; Blue Bullock, 1,000 at Tls. 1.12½; Birds, 2,000 at Tls. 1.10. 8lbs. 15,000 pieces—Lion, 1,500 at Tls. 1.30; Blue Bullock, 2,000 at Tls. 1.40; Blue Dragon, 500 at Tls. 1.38; 1,000 at Tls. 1.39; Man and Horse, 3,000 at Tls. 1.27½; Yellow Stag, 1,500 at Tls. 1.25; Eye, 1,500 at Tls. 1.45. 9lbs. Fox, 850 pieces at Tls. 1.76½.

White Shirtings.—48-reed, Woman, 500 at Tls. 1.15; 52-reed 2,050 pieces—Blue M'gpie, 1,200 at Tls. 1.30; 350 at Tls. 1.32½; Fish, 500 at Tls. 1.36. 56-reed 1,200 Stag at Tls. 1.40. 60-reed 1,000 Best Eagle at Tls. 1.75. 64-reed 18,750 pieces—Red Man and Flag, 5,000 at Tls. 1.90; Deer, 5,000 at Tls. 1.96; Blue Phoenix, 500 at Tls. 1.78½; Blue Joss, 500 at Tls. 1.16; Red Joss, 500 at Tls. 1.11; Blue Unicorn, 1,900 at Tls. 1.84; 350 at Tls. 1.85; Blue Deer, 4,000 at Tls. 1.95; Man and Horse, 1,000 at Tls. 1.55. 72-reed Tree, 250 pieces at Tls. 2.06. Auction sales 3,500 pieces.

English Drills.—Sales by auction 595 pieces.

English Shirtings.—14lbs. Birds, 360 pieces at Tls. 2.10.

English Jeans.—3,500 pieces—Horse 500 at Tls. 1.33 and Deer 3,000 at Tls. 1.65.

Turkey Reds.—480 pieces 3lbs. Lion and Flag at Tls. 1.55. Sales by auction 1,265 pieces.

Hankerchiefs.—9,200 dozen Pheasant, Blue, at Tls. 0.425.

Gentian Shirtings.—Feathers 1, 1,000 pieces and Joss 500 both at Tls. 2.15.

Black Velvets.—150 pieces Woman 22 in. at Tls. 0.13½ per yard.

Black Velveteens.—150 pieces Deer 18 in. at Tls. 0.11½ per yard.

Muslins.—White 8,000 pieces—Lion 4,000 at Tls. 0.47½ and Sheila 4,000 at Tls. 0.48½.

American Cotton Goods.—Drills, (to arrive) Dragon 3,000 at Tls. 3.07½; 3,000 at Tls. 3.10; Sheetings Horse 5,820 at Tls. 87½.

Woollens.—Prices show either a slight advance or former rates have been fully maintained. By private sales 100 pieces Long Ellis V. Scarlet, were sold at Tls. 5.30 to arrive. The auction sales have been:—Camlets, 1,410 pieces; Spanish Stripes, 324 pieces; Long Ellis, 840 pieces; Lastings, 240 pieces. The particulars of these will be found in the tables given below.

Metals have been dull during the week. Mr. Biefeld reports that 275 tons L B Lead were sold at Tls. 4.20, and 50 tons French at Tls. 4.17½ per picul, for cash. Nail Rod Iron 2,000 bundles Sohler's at Tls. 1.82 per picul, one month's delivery. Old Iron, sales 30 tons Ship's-rigging at Tls. 1.40; 180 tons Cart-tyres at Tls. 1.76; 70 tons Chains at Tls. 1.32½ per picul. Copper—Sales 22 cases Yellow Metal at Tls. 17½ to Tls. 18, 300 piculs Japan Ore, 60 piculs Tiles at quotations. Dyes—Stocks both in foreign and native hands are very large and clearances are small. Sales 3,400 bottles, each 2 oz. Magenta at Tls. 0.17; 50,000 bottles, 2 oz. Green at Tls. 0.08; 13,000 8 oz. tins of same colour at Tls. 0.25. There has been no business reported in Bar or Pig Iron, Tin Plates, Steel, or Iron Wire. For Quicksilver there is a demand.

Kerosene Oil.—The M. Nottibolm has arrived with 33,000 cases; stocks including her cargo 180,000 to 190,000 cases. No sales have been reported and the market is weak. Quotations, Tls. 1.50 to 1.55 per case, last month's shipments from New York being offered at Tls. 1.40.

Opium.—New Malwa is Tls. 508. Patna 453. Benares 455.

Coal.—Cargo quotations are:—

Cardiff, ex ship.....	Tls. 7.25	per ton, firm, in slight demand.
American Anthracite, to arrive	10.00	" offers, still enquired for.
Sydney, Wollongong, ex ship	7.00	" nominal, no change can be expected for some time.
" Coal Cliff, ex ship	6.75	" "
Newcastle, N.S.W., ex ship	6.25	" " no transactions.
Japan, Takasima, Lump, ex ship.....	5.00	" "
" " Dust, ex ship	4.30	" " one cargo sold at Tls. 4.27½, ex ship.
" Miiké Lump, ex ship	4.70	" "
" " Dust, ex ship	3.70	" "
" Imabuko, ex ship	3.80	" "
" Takoo and Karatz, ex ship	4.50	" "
Keelung, ex ship to arrive.....	4.25 to 4.50	" weak.

Arrivals during the week have been:—

1881—Dec. 26, str. Appin, 155 tons Mixed Japan, to native dealers.
" 27, str. Presto, 450 tons Mixed Japan, to native dealers.
" 28, str. Yoritomo Maru, 1,024 tons Miiké Lump, to consumers.
" 29, str. Gervase, 540 tons Mixed Japan, to native dealers.

Arrivals.	Tons.	Estimated Stock, December 31st, 1881.	Lowest and Highest prices reached during the year.
Cardiff	8,876	1,300 tons.	Tls. 7.00 Tls. 8.25
American	3,498	500 "	" 8.75 " 10.00
Sydney—Wollongong	26,123	6,500 "	" 6.50 " 9.30
Coal Cliff	3,054	200 "	" 6.25 " 8.50
Bullit	1,100	200 "	" 6.35 " 8.00
Newcastle, N.S.W.	6,116	2,500 "	" 5.50 " 8.25
Keelung	11,153	1,000 "	" 3.75 " 4.50
Japan—Takasima Lump	2,243	In consumers' hands.	" 4.25 " 5.50
" " Dust.....	52,049	"	" 3.40 " 4.20
Miiké Lump.....	50,826	"	" 4.50 " 4.70
" " Dust	5,439	"	" 3.50 " 3.70
Mixed Japan	41,637	5,165 tons.	" 3.80 " 5.00

Tea Black.—Purchases for the week amount to 3,700 half-chests Congou. Common Shantam has been sold Tls. 9.25 to 9.40 showing easy rates; Ningchows at Tls. 15.75 to 18.75 show higher prices. Oopacks and Oanfas have been taken at Tls. 10.75 to Tls. 16.03. Stock, 12,000 half-chests.

Green.—Settlements are 8,000 half-chests Country Tea and 900 half-chests Pingsuey and 600 half-chests Local Packed. Tea-men are firmer holders. Prices for common to good common Country teas show a further advance. Stocks at date Country Green 21,500 half-chests, Pingsuey 1,600 half-chests. Export to date :—

Congou to England 1881-82...63,900,000 against in 1880-81...70,400,000 Green to England 5 804,000 against in 1880-81... 5,350,000
to America 3,231,000 " " 3,769,000 " to America 18,515,000 " 15,580,000

Silk has continued to come forward rather freely from the country. Settlements for the week about 1,500 bales, the greater part of which has been taken by wire at slightly lower rates; towards the close the market has been firmer, and higher prices have been asked, but the interruption of both lines of telegraph has interfered with business. The principal settlements have been,—Blue Elephant at Tls. 416½ and Tls. 417½, Yellow Elephant at Tls. 397½ and Tls. 401½, Market 5 at Tls. 375, Chunta Woman at Tls. 430, Buffalo 2 at Tls. 430, Eagle 1 at Tls. 422½, Phaeton at Tls. 410 and Tls. 400, SSS Dollar at Tls. 398½, SSSS Dollar at Tls. 388½, Bird Chiuiling at Tls. 387½, Bird Fuling at Tls. 402½, Szechuens at Tls. 202½ and Tls. 205, Kahings at Tls. 370 and 39½, Kahings, White, Market 2 and 3 at Tls. 317½, Mienchows at Tls. 337½ and 340, Fuyungs at Tls. 235 and 241½, Woochows at Tls. 245. Wild Silk, 100 bales, at Tls. 115 and Tls. 120. Settlements for Season, 38,500 bales. Stock, 18,500 bales.

Exchange.—A fair amount of business has been done in Private Paper, but the demand for Bank Bills and Telegraphic Transfers has been small. For some days after last mail the rates were. Bank Transfers 5s. 0½d., Demand 5s. 0½d., 4 months' sight 5s. 1½d., Credits, 4 months' sight 5s. 1½d., 6 months' sight 5s. 2½d., Documents 4 months' sight 5s. 1½d., 6 months' sight 5s. 2½d. to 5s. 2½d. On France Documentary Bills 4 months' sight fcs. 6.51, 6 months' sight fcs. 6.56. An advance of ½ was established on the resumption of business after the holidays but has since been lost. There has been no business in Rupees, quotations throughout have been wire 300½ demand 302 to 302½. On Hongkong 26½ to 26½. Money has been in a little more demand among the Chinese.

Shares.—Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares have been sold at 120 and 119 premium, cash, and 123 premium for 31st March. Pootung Dock Company's at Tls. 93. Shanghai Water Works at £23. Arizona Mining Company at \$700.

Freights.—Abridged from Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s circular. Very little business has been done, principally owing to the scarcity of suitable tonnage. The local trade has in a great measure been done by the regular coasting steamers, several of which have been chartered to load at Chefoo for Swatow, at rates ranging from 24 to 26 Mex. cents per picul. There is very little doing in the Coal carrying trade between Nagasaki and this, and we have only one settlement to note, at decline on previous rates.

Quotations for sailing vessels are :—

Newchwang to Swatow, season closed.

Chefoo to Swatow, 23 Mex. cents per picul, slight demand.

Nagasaki and back, \$2.45 per ton of Coal for small vessels, nominal.

(These rates includes any cargo hence to Nagasaki for Charterer's account freight free.)

Keelung and back, \$2.00 per ton of Coal, slight enquiry.

Foochow and back, no demand at present.

Settlements during the fortnight have been :—

Chinese, British barque, 788 tons, Foochow to Tientsin, for 3 voyages, \$12,000 in full, 60 lay days.

Almatia, British schooner, 385 tons, Foochow to Tientsin, for 3 voyages, \$7,200 in full, 50 lay days.

Argos, British brig, 289 tons, Nagasaki to Shanghai, \$2.45 per ton of Coal, 13 lay days.

Hieronymus, German barque, 425 tons, Chefoo to Amoy, 20 Mex. cents per picul, if to Swatow, 23 Mex. cents per picul, 30 lay days.

Gervase, British steamer, 417 tons, Chefoo to Hongkong, \$3,000 in full, 8 lay days.

Chinese Market.—Transactions have been on a limited scale during the week. Sugar 3,800 bags have been sold at former prices; Black Pepper 100 piculs at Tls. 9.7; Sandal Wood 3,000 piculs South Sea at Tls. 4.3 and 150 piculs Timor, Sapan Wood 200 piculs. Cow Hides 500 piculs at Tls. 14.50. Flints 50 piculs at Tls. 0.48. Cotton, there has been some demand for Japan, sales Shanghai 1,700 Compook 1,500 piculs. Malacca Tin has recovered the decline of the previous week. Sales Fung-hing 200 piculs at Tls. 26½, Fock-chuck 250 piculs at Tls. 26.3, Chow-kung 150 piculs at Tls. 26.1.

AUCTION SALES.

Camlets.	Date.	Mark.	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue	Gentian.	L. Gent.	Green.	Orange.	Purple	White	Mauve.	Black.	Magenta.	Sales.
King-ming.....	27th	CPH	11.08	10.49	10.72	10.69	10.18	11.70	...	...	10.92	9.46	11.21	180
" " " " " "	"	" No. 2	10.31	9.53	10.29	10.22	...	...	...	...	...	8.99	...	50
E-wo.....	28th	HDB	10.39	10.22	10.45	9.93	10.04	11.36	10.28	...	10.65	...	...	120
" " " " " "	"	" No. 2	9.80	8.68	9.78	8.37	...	10.04	...	...	9.68	8.21	...	150
Yuen-fong.....	29th	SSG	10.15	9.25	10.20	10.175	10.05	...	...	...	10.45	8.90	...	400
" " " " " "	"	GGM	10 375	10.05	...	10.45	10.15	11.20	...	8.425	10.65	9.075	...	300
Yu-zung.....	"	UU	9.92	...	...	...	...	10.46	...	...	10.26	...	...	70
Spanish Stripes.														
King-ming.....	27th	0.514	...	...	...	0.519	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
E-wo.....	28th	HDB	0.511	0.51	0.517	0.516	0.514	...	...	...	...	0.525	...	84
" " " " " "	"	" No. 2	0.477	0.471	...	...	0.484	...	...	...	...	0.478	...	60
Yuen-fong.....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yu-zung.....	"	HH	0.532	0.544	0.538	...	0.546	...	...	0.55	...	...	...	144
Long Ells.														
King-ming, Tiger.....	27th	CPH	0.569	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
E-wo.....	28th	HDB	5.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Yuen-fong.....	29th	GG	5.54	...	5.41	5.30 dk.	5.39	...	5.37	...	...	...	...	200
Yu-zung.....	"	HH	5.30	5.28	5.49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
" " " " " "	"	UU	5.41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
Lastings.														
King-ming, Fig.....	27th	CPH	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.89	...	200
Yu-zung.....	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.36	...	40
Miscellaneous.														
E-wo, Camlets.....	28th	G. Dragon.	9.90	...	9.99	9.54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
" " Long Ells.....	"	Dragon.	0.036	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Kung-maw, Camlets..	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
" " Spanish Stripes	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24

House Name : 27th December—

Kung-tau :—GREY SHIRTINGS, 8.4lb. 2 Blue Umbrella, 600 pcs at £1.67, Black Pack, 600 pcs at £1.55, Blue Railway, 200 pcs at £1.52½, Red Railway, 500 pcs at £1.41.

28th December—

M-wo :—TURKEY RED, 2½lbs. Mandarin, 210 pcs at £1.1375, 2½lbs. 140 pcs at £1.23, 4lbs. 2-Lion, 100 pcs at £2.11, 4lbs. 2-Lion, 50 pcs at £1.9575, 4lbs. 2-Lion, 100 pcs at £1.98, 2½lbs. 520 pcs at £1.045, Railway, 145 pcs at £1.00.

29th December—

Yuen-fong :—GREY SHIRTINGS, 7lbs. Blue Bannerman, 1,000 pcs at £1.265, 8.4lbs. Two-Men, 1,250 pcs at £1.395, 10lbs. Blue Bannerman, 750 pcs at £1.835, 10.8lbs. Red Bannerman, 500 pcs at £2.3175. DRILLS, 15lbs. Deer, 405 pcs at £2.39, 14lbs. Bannerman, 195 pcs at £2.7125. WHITE SHIRTINGS, 64-rd. Blue Lighthouse, 2,000 pcs at £1.495, 72-rd., 1,000 pcs at £2.005, 72-rd., 500 pcs at £1.985.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per Str. "AMAZONE," cleared 27th December, for LONDON.—Silk, Wild Chefoo 142 bales, Waste, Shanghai, 3 bales, Straw Hats 67,200, Feathers 127.47 piculs, Camel's Hair 486.25 piculs, Rhubarb 54 60 piculs, Straw-Braid 48 54 piculs, Tobacco Leaf 88.32. For LYONS—Straw-Braid 3.14 piculs. For MARSEILLES—Camel's Hair 3.60 piculs, Nut Galls 141.41. For NAPLES—Hides, Cow, 335.81 piculs.

Per Str. "BENLARI," cleared 28th December, for NEW YORK—Rugs, Dog Skin 1,546 pieces, Goat's Skin 9,600 pieces, Matting 169 rolls, Wool 178 piculs, Straw-Braid 801.86 piculs.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND DELIVERIES OF COTTON AND WOOLLEN PIECE GOODS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1881,
COMPILED FROM THE "CUSTOMS DAILY RETURNS," NOS. 300 TO 304, BOTH NUMBERS INCLUSIVE.

RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS.

GOODS.	Ningpo.	Wenchow.	Chinkiang.	Wulu.	Kinkiang.	Hankow.	Chao.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Foochow.	Hongkong.	Nagasaki.	Hio.	Yokohama.	Sundia.	Local.
Grey Shirtings	3,600	...	3,350	350	1,500	18,790	3,450	1,200	...	400	...	...	...	...	150	5,850
T-Cloths	...	...	1,050	250	500	5,280	1,250	500	...	1,670	...	...	...	...	100	2,750
White Shirtings	150	...	450	50	200	7,300	1,000	3,149	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	750
Drills, English and Dutch ..	420	...	180	...	...	780	420	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Do., American	...	...	75	15	...	75	1,685	150	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	30
Jeans, English and Dutch ..	440	...	30	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do., American	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheetings, English	...	...	90	...	...	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do., American	...	...	40	...	...	200	470	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420
Dyed Shirtings	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brocades & Sp. S'tings, White	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do., Dyed	...	...	50	50	100	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	100
Damasks, Dyed	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chintzes	...	...	100	...	...	192	262	640	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	430
Printed Twills	50	...	70	...	...	600	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
Turkey Red Shirtings	...	...	150	100	...	210	580	600	...	163	...	...	...	...	...	400
Velvets	...	...	90	48	54	220	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
Velveteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Handkerchiefs	...	...	400	240	400	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400
Muslins	...	...	100	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dimities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton Yarn	3	...	...	...	54	36	339	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spanish Stripes	...	...	78	30	60	144	138	24	...	108	...	...	...	...	...	174
Medium and Broad Cloths ..	...	...	30	12	12	204	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	144
Camlets	20	...	50	40	120	510	...	20	...	200	...	...	...	...	110	100
Long Ellis	20	...	140	60	140	480	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	140
Lastings	...	...	20	...	60	460	30	60	...	20	...	...	...	...	20	20
Do., Crape	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lastings, Cotton	...	...	40	7	...	50	360	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lustres, Plain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Do., Figured	...	...	60	...	60	637	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Do., Crape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

GOODS.	Deliveries.		Imports.		* Present Estimate.
	For the week.	For year from 1st Jan., 1881.	For the week.	For year from 1st Jan., 1881.	
GREY SHIRTINGS	38,640	5,181,660	126,697	5,739,742	1,446,400
T-CLOTHS	13,350	2,084,835	23,200	2,328,133	1,049,000
WHITE SHIRTINGS	13,199	1,287,348	25,052	1,750,406	694,200
DRILLS—English and Dutch ..	3,060	591,245	14,695	704,517	363,500
Do., American	2,045	467,501	2,010	492,045	38,100
JEANS—English and Dutch ..	970	177,989	4,260	129,067	79,100
Do., American	...	40,890	1,000	36,225	1,900
SHEETINGS—English	570	163,195	13,490	175,044	75,300
Do., American and Continents ..	1,530	581,409	16,300	593,615	61,800
DYED SHIRTINGS	100	94,839	1,610	37,151	?
BROCADES AND SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—White	...	4,909	...	8,308	4,000
Do., Dyed	400	48,424	1,850	57,186	13,200
DAMASKS—Dyed	80	12,796	...	15,038	5,700
CHINTZES	1,624	134,784	595	151,682	68,300
PRINTED TWILLS	970	146,268	3,417	174,347	68,700
TURKEY RED SHIRTINGS	2,203	369,676	7,469	429,235	104,600
VELVETS	562	56,018	900	60,686	23,900
VELVETEENS	60	17,596	600	22,374	6,200
HANDKERCHIEFS	2,640	285,519	6,583	502,926	323,000
MUSLINS	300	173,057	...	176,838	96,200
DIMITIES	...	4,854	...	2,282	1,200
COTTON YARN	432	20,016	563	22,344	9,700
SPANISH STRIPES	756	49,742	600	49,835	17,500
MEDIUM & BROAD CLOTHS ..	412	38,110	322	38,527	23,300
CAMLETS	1,170	143,749	2,250	163,345	148,900
LONG ELLIS	1,000	95,975	1,620	96,199	37,400
LASTINGS	690	88,467	2,330	114,189	38,900
Do., Crape	20	7,692	...	1,859	1,500
Do., Cotton	937	96,230	2,650	103,992	30,900
LUSTRES—Plain	50	11,460	8	8,862	?
Do., Figured	877	165,660	900	152,092	89,200
Do., Crape	...	2,599	...	3,001	7,800

* Exclusive of Import Cargoes ex *Venetia, Olex, Hieronymus, Doris*.

Import Cargoes declared—*Bothwell Castle, Glenartney, Achilles, Benlarig, Peshawur, Feronia and Genkai Maru*.

ARTICLES.		QUOTATIONS.		ARTICLES.		QUOTATIONS.	
Cotton Piece Goods.				Cotton Piece Goods.			
<i>G. E. GREY SHIRTINGS—</i>		<i>T.m.c.</i>	<i>T.m.c.</i>	<i>CAMLETS—</i>		<i>T.m.c.</i>	<i>T.m.c.</i>
38½ yds. 39 in. 6-lbs. nom. per piece		1.08	@ 1.24	English, 88, 59 yds. 31 in. Assorted. per piece		8.40	@ 11.16
7-lbs." "		1.21½	1.45	<i>LONG-ELLS—</i>			
8½ to 8½-lbs." "		1.30	1.83	Scarlet, 24 yds. 31 in. 12-lbs. per piece		5.25	5.58
Dewhurst XX" "		1.84	1.86	Assorted" "		5.30	5.62½
9 to 9½-lbs. nom." "		1.87½	1.90	LASTINGS, 30 yds. 31 in. per piece		7.50	10.10
9.12 to 10-lbs. common quality" "		1.90	2.15	CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds. 31 in. Asst." "		2.60	5.10
best quality" "		2.15	2.60	" LUSTRES, Assorted nom." "		2.70	3.25
<i>G. E. WHITE SHIRTINGS—</i>				ORLEANS, Figured, 30 yds. 30 in. Asst." "		2.35	2.85
40 yds. 36 in. 56 reed" "		1.32½	1.54	Plain, 30 yds. 31 in. Black." "		2.20	3.15
60 reed" "		1.44	1.62	<i>Metals and Sundries.</i>			
64 reed" "		1.46	1.78	JAPAN COPPER—Slabs, best per picul		16.00	16.30
64 reed best" "		1.80	1.95	" Ore" "		14.60	15.00
66 to 72 reed" "		1.95	2.15	QUICKSILVER nom." "		45.00	46.00
best" "		2.25	2.60	TIN PLATES—14 x 10" per box		4.05	4.20
<i>AMERICAN DRILLS—</i>				STEEL" per tub		3.20	3.30
40 yds. 30 in. 14-lbs." "		2.90	3.10	Bamboo" per picul		26.00	26.50
<i>AMERICAN JEANS—</i>				Tin, Fong Hing .. nom." "		25.80	26.30
30 yds. 30 in. 6½ to 8-lbs." "		2.23	2.25	Fok Chok" "		25.60	26.10
<i>AMERICAN SHERTINGS—</i>				Chowkung, &c." "		2.30	2.40
40 yds. 40 in. 14-lbs. best" "		2.75	2.94	HOOF IRON" per ton		16.50	19.50
40 yds. 36 in. 12-lbs." "		2.62	2.85	FIG IRON" per picul		4.25	4.45
<i>ENGLISH DRILLS—</i>				IRON WIRE, Nos. 11 nom. per picul		4.50	5.25
40 yds. 30 in. 14 to 15-lbs. per piece		1.50	1.85	" " 12 & 16" "		4.25	4.45
best" "		1.90	2.90	" " 17 & 25" "		4.50	5.25
<i>ENGLISH JEANS—</i>				<i>IRON—Nail Rod—</i>			
30 yds. 30 in. 8-lbs." "		1.25	1.75	Dawes' Best nom. per picul		2.05	2.10
<i>ENGLISH SHERTINGS—</i>				H. Rogers, Sons & Co." "		2.00	2.05
40 yds. 40 in. 14 & 15-lbs. per piece		1.80	2.15	Sobier" "		1.80	1.85
<i>DUTCH DRILLS—</i>				Belgian" "		1.75	1.82½
30 in. 40 yds." "		2.25	2.52½	Dawes'—Bar nom." "		2.05	2.12½
<i>DUTCH JEANS—</i>				Round nom." "		2.05	2.10
30 in. 40 yds. per piece		1.60	1.85	LEAD, common brands nom. per picul		4.20	4.30
<i>T-CLOTHS—</i>				LB" "		4.25	4.30
6-lbs. 24 yds. 32 in. Ordinary, nom. per piece		0.70	0.90	<i>SUGAR—</i>			
7-lbs." nom." "		0.72	0.96	White, Swatow, No. 1 per picul		5.70	6.20
7-lbs." Mexican" "		1.05	1.60	" " " 2" "		5.20	5.80
8 & 8½-lbs. 36 in." "		1.24	1.60	" " " 3" "		4.50	4.90
XX and best" "		1.60	1.90	White, Canton, No. 1" "		5.60	6.00
<i>HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue, 28 in. per doz.</i>		0.40	0.44	" " " 2" "		5.00	5.60
" 32 in." "		0.52	0.55	" " " 3" "		4.40	4.80
<i>GENTIAN SHIRTINGS</i> per piece		1.90	2.22½	Brown, Swatow, Best." "		3.60	4.00
<i>BROCADES, White, 40 yds. 36 in." "</i>		2.05	2.25	" Common" "		3.50	3.80
Dyed, Assorted." "		2.35	2.60	" Canton." "		3.60	3.80
<i>DAMASKS, Assorted, 40 yds. 26 in." "</i>		3.60	4.40	" Common" "		3.40	3.50
<i>CHINTZ, Assorted, 28 yds. 28 in. per piece</i>		1.00	1.35	<i>PEPPER—Black</i>" "		9.40	9.70
Blue" "		1.13	1.23	White" "		14.00	15.00
Brown nom." "		1.20	1.35	RATTANS—Common" "		3.00	3.60
<i>CASHMERE T'WILLS, 25 yds. 28 in." "</i>		1.60	2.10	Good to fine" "		4.00	5.20
<i>TURKEY REDS, 24 yds. 32 in. 2 to 3-lbs." "</i>		0.95	1.80	Best" "		4.00	5.20
<i>VELVETS, Black, 22 in. nom. per yard</i>		0.13	0.18½	<i>SAPAN WOOD—</i>			
<i>VELVETEENS, Black, 18 in." "</i>		0.11½	0.14	3 pieces to the picul per picul		1.80	2.70
26 in." "		0.14	0.18½	6 & 7 .." & inf." "		2.30	2.60
<i>VICTORIA LAWN, 12 yds. 42 in. per piece</i>		0.46	0.60	SANDALWOOD, South Sea" "		4.30	4.50
<i>MUSLINS, Figured, ...nom." "</i>		0.65	0.75	Timor" "		6.00	9.00
<i>DIMITIES, 12 yds. 36 in." "</i>		1.00	1.20	Malabar" "		13.00	19.00
41 in." "		1.20	1.50	<i>WINDOW GLASS—</i>			
<i>YARN, Cotton, Nos. 28 & 32 per bale</i>		70.00	78.00	Large per box		2.60	2.70
<i>SPANISH STRIPES, Assorted per yard</i>		0.48	0.54	Small" "		1.50	1.55
<i>MEDIUM AND HABIT CLOTHS" "</i>		0.70	1.05	<i>KEROSENE—Devoe's</i> per case		0.48	0.80
<i>BROAD CLOTH per yard</i>		1.25	1.60	FLINT STONES per picul		11.00	12.30
				COTTON—Shanghai" "		10.80	11.20
				Compook" "			

OPIMUM

RETURN FOR WEEK ENDED 24TH DECEMBER, 1881.

IMPORTED		MALWA.		PATNA.		BENARES.		PERSIAN.				
		Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.			
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels		2,247½	2,247.50	324	388.50	161	193.20	6	6.00			
Returned from shore on board R. Vessels.....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board												
Receiving Vessels or landed		21	21.00	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Landed direct		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Total.....		2,268½	2,268.50	324	388.50	161	193.20	6	6.00			
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption		56½	56.50	110	132.00	75	90.00	6	6.00			
RE-EXPORTED from board Receiving Vessels:—												
Description,	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kiunkiang.	Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Ningpo.	Wenchow.	Amoy.	Hongkong.	Total.
	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Ch. Wg. Pts.
Malwa.....	186 186.00	15 15.00	33 33.00	26 26.00				225 225.00				485 485.00
Patna.....	5 6.00		1 1.20	1 1.20				12 14.40	3 3.60			22 26.40
Benares ..	17 20.40							20 24.00				37 44.40
Persian ..	1 1.00											1 1.00
Turkey ..												
Total..	209 213.40	15 15.00	34 34.20	27 27.20				257 263.40	3 3.60			545 558.80

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

3RD JANUARY, 1882.

VESSELS LOADING FOR FOREIGN PORTS.—For London via Suez Canal, calling at Swatow, steamer *Ulysses*. For New York via Amoy, steamer *Radnorshire*.

The O. & P. Co.'s mail steamer *Peshawur* takes about 1,830 bales of SILK and about 100 tons of TEA.

EXCHANGE.—On London, Telegraphic Transfers, 5s. 0½d. Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, 5s. 1½d. First-class Credits to Bank, 5s. 1½d. Private and Documentary, 5s. 2d. Paris, Bank, demand, 6.37; Private, 4 months' sight, 6.52. On India, Bombay Bank, Rs. 300½ to 302. Calcutta Bank, Rs. 300½ to 302. On Hongkong, Bank Bills, demand, 26½ per cent. disc't. Private, 15 days' sight, 27 per cent. disc't. Bullion, Gold Bars Peking, Shanghai Tls. 195.50 per bar of 10 Tls. Shanghai weight. Bar Silver, Shanghai Tls. 111.15 per 100 taels, Canton weight. Mexican dollars, Shanghai Tls. 73.50 per 100. Copper Cash, 1,500 per tael.

S H A R E S.

SHANGHAI, 3rd January, 1882.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVIDEND, &c.		CASH QUOTATIONS.
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Share-holders.	When pd. or due.	Closing.
<i>Bank.</i>									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	40,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,900,000	\$3,734.69	30 June 81	* £1½	17 Aug. 81	119% premium.
<i>Steamer Companies.</i>									
Shanghai Steam Navigation Co. (in Liquidation)	22,500	.. ..	.....	.....	£20,346.76	31 Dec. 80	{ Return of T.2 on capital.	19 Oct. 80	Tls. 0.90 nominal.
China Coast Steam Navigation Co.	5,000	£100	£100	£78,932.70	£31,474.04	31 Dec. 80		* 8 %	5 Apr. 81	162 nominal.
Shanghai Tug Boat Association	1,000	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	* 2 %	27 Oct. 81	110
China Shipowners' Association	1,380	£100	£100	£4,832.44	.....	31 Dec. 80	* 6 %	29 Dec. 80	90 nominal.
<i>Docks.</i>									
Shanghai Dock Co.	440	£500	£500	£4,700.00	£151.64	30 June 81	* 2 %	1 July 81	245
Pootung Dock Co.	950	£100	£100	.. ..	£132.50	30 June 81	* 5 %	4 July 81	93
<i>Gas.</i>									
Shanghai Gas Co.	1,500	£100	£100	£30,106.67	£5,527.11	31 Dec. 80	* 6 %	19 July 81	152½
Compagnie du Gaz	500	£100	£100	£10,286.16	£40.33	31 Dec. 80	* 5½ %	1 Aug. 81	152½
<i>Insurance (Marine.)</i>									
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited	600	£666.67	\$500	\$475,000.00	£91,928.49	30 Apl. 81	20 %	30 July 81	1,550
North-China Ins. Co., ...	1,000	£2,000	£600	£238,600.00	£480,489.12	30 June 81	£75	12 April 81	1,175
Union In. Society of Canton ...	500	\$2,500	\$500	\$356,491.84	\$477,688.58	30 June 81	\$24.27	30 Sep. 81	1,600
Yangtze Insurance Association ..	1,200	£350	£350	£500,488.61	£18,447.56	31 Dec. 80	6 %	14 July 81	880
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited ..	1,500	\$1,000	\$200	\$100,378.44	\$42,869.79	31 Dec. 80	* 6 %	6 July 81	295
Canton Insurance Office ...	10,000	\$250	\$50	.....	.....	.....	First year.		30% premium.
<i>Insurance (Fire.)</i>									
Hongkong Fire In. Co., Limited ..	2,000	\$1,000	\$200	\$761,842.00	\$226,847.81	31 Dec. 80	+\$71 p. sh.	28 Feb. 81	925
China Fire In. Co., Limited ..	4,000	\$500	\$100	\$433,984.30	\$103,029.68	31 Dec. 80	+ 18 %	5 Mar. 81	295
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>									
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co....	2,150	£100	£100	£20,000	£2,589.91	31 Dec. 80	* 5 %	15 July 81	185
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd..	5,000	£20	£15	.....	.....	.....	First year.		£23
Shanghai Tannery Co.	1,500	£100	£ 75	.....	.....	.....	First year.		£80
Commonwealth Consolidated Mining Co. of Arizona	500	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	.....	First year.		\$700
Birt's Wharf Hide-Curing and Wood-Cleaning Company...	240	£250	£250	.....	.....	.....	First year.		£255

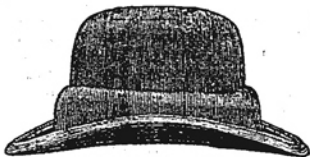
LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Nominal Value of Bonds or Debentures.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1875 ..	£ 42,800.00	£ 100.00	8 %	30th June & 31st Dec.	£104 nom.
Do. 1878 ..	£ 24,000.00	£ 100.00	"	30th June & 31st Dec.	£105 "
Lyceum Theatre Ordinary Debentures..	£ 17,000.00	£ 25.00	"	30th June.	£ 20 "
Do. Preference do.	£ 5,362.50	£ 37.50	5 %	31st Dec.	£ 20 "
Chinese Imperial Government Loan 1874 ..	£ 627,615	£ 100	8 %	30th June & 31st Dec.	£114 "
Do. do. 1877 ..	£ 1,604,276	£ 100	8 %	28th Feb. & 31st Aug.	£109 "
Do. do. 1878 ..	£ 1,949,500	£ 500	8 %	April and October.	£520 "
Do. do. 1881 ..	£ 4,384,000	£ 500	8 %	December and June.	£522½ ex int.

* For half-year. † For year.

J. P. BISSET & Co.

ELLWOOD'S

PUNJAB



HAT.

A NEW SOFT FELT DOUBLE HAT,

With AIR-CHAMBER, possessing similar advantages to the Celebrated

ELLWOOD HELMETS.

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Has there ever been a malignant sore, an old ulcer, or a wound of any kind to which this unrivalled "Heal all" has been applied in vain; "certainly not," answer grateful thousands. Even those ulcerous sores arising from nameless causes which sap the very existence of the young and strongest, and which a course of Mercury can never cure, always yield to the influence of this renowned Ointment, when perseveringly used in conjunction with the Pills.

For aches or pains, contracted and stiff joints,—for coughs and colds (which latter often settle upon the chest, producing fatal consequences) let the afflicted parts be effectually rubbed with the Ointment, as salt is into meat, and a certain cure will only be a question of time and patience. 41 tf

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 144.

CHINA SEA.

CANTON RIVER AND DISTRICT.

Macao Fort Rock Buoy.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Macao Fort Rock Buoy, referred to in Notice to Mariners No. 141, has been re-moored closer to the rock than formerly and now lies in 10 feet at low water spring tides.

From the buoy the North end of Macao Fort bears S. 42° W. magnetic. Chénam Fort " S. 60° E. "

By order of the Inspector-General of Customs,
DAVID M. HENDERSON,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,
Engineer's Office,
27de 1180 Shanghai, 20th Dec., 1881.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS
(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

DATE.	SHIPS' NAME.	FLAG & Rig.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED.	CARGO.	CONS GNEES.
Dec 26	Grand Duc Constantine	Russ str	451	Fanoff	Hakodadi	Dec —	Coals	Master
... 26	Appin	Br str	394	Anderson	Nagasaki	... 28	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 27	Kiang-teen	Chi str	1078	Pratt	Ningpo	... 28	General	C. M. S. N. Co
... 27	Kiang-yung	Chi str	1037	Knight	Hankow	... 25	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 27	Kung Wo	Br str	737	Flagg	Hankow	...	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 27	Ching-tah	Br bq	472	Schulze	Barrard's Inlet	...	Timber	J. W. Muller and Co
... 27	Hieronimus	Ger bq	425	Ipland	Hamburg	...	General	Win. Meyerink & Co.
... 27	Presto	Br bq	384	Lardman	Nagasaki	...	Coals	Morris and Co